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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Subdues With Cannon

Britain Plans Arms Building

F.D.R. Was (Is) Right on War

Feb. 14 Eclipse Ends Feb. 13

Indians Want No Communism

China Fixes Doctors' Poor Pay

AUSTRIA'S Government feels it has met and in 48 hours succeeded in dealing with the armed proletarian uprising and general strike it has feared for years. The strongholds of the Socialists are attacked and shelled. Many casualties occur. Socialist women fight beside the men. But victory appears to come to the army and Heimwehr. Drenched in blood, victory may prove harmful. A proposal by Senator Henry Berenger of France that France, Britain and Italy intervene to preserve Austria's independence draws no response from London or Rome. But Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, leaving to visit several capitals, is expected to tell Chancellor Hitler Britain insists that Austria remain free —Which is like snatching something away from the chief beneficiary of Austria's civil war.

¶ Britain considers building up its armements, kept down while working for general disarmament. Relatively, Britain is weaker on the sea than during 200 years. From air supremacy, it has dropped to fifth or sixth. It may be forced to build unwanted large cruisers just to keep up with America and Japan. But British opinion does not condemn American naval building up to treaty strength, holding the United States entirely within its rights—Many Americans wish they could be more certain that exercise of its "rights" is their country's right thing to do.

¶ Asia magazine reprints President Roosevelt's article of 10 years ago, when he was an expert in the Navy Department, on possible war with Japan. He shows that the United States could not hold on to the Philippines, that Japan could not maintain an invasion of the United States. Such a war between remote nations would drift into a foolish deadlock. War was (as it is) unthinkable. "Better be right than President," said someone—It's truly grand to be both.

¶ A total solar eclipse is viewed from Borneo at sunrise on Feb. 14 and from the Canadian Pacific coast at sunset on Feb. 13. The contradiction in time is due to the fact that the shadow of the moon on the earth's surface in sweeping one-third of the way around the world crosses the International Date Line and thus gets the big event set back in terrestrial time. There ought to be a mental International Date Line for occasional use—Everybody, at times, wishes he could throw back into closed yesterday something he started in lively today.

¶ Walla Walla, Wash., sees Indians of the Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes protest the Government's plan of holding lands in trust for them. "What we need is outright deeds," declare the Indians in a signed and finger-printed appeal. "When the tribes were free to rove the country and fishing and hunting were abundant for all, Communistic or Socialistic tribal government was satisfactory, but today it will not work. The experiments of the white man through the centuries prove why"—Perhaps poor Lo would sign and finger-print a second copy of his convincing set-up for Moscow.

¶ Boston sees emergence from prison of Charles Ponzi, get-rich-quick king, after serving 11 years and 7 months. He is immediately arrested by immigration officials for deportation to Italy. His wife has secured a three months' stay, during which Ponzi will fight to remain in America. Prison officials say the once dazzling swindler is a completely changed man. His punishment has really reformed him. Perhaps, therefore, he should not be deported—He furnishes at last some evidence that the American prison system accomplishes its purpose.

¶ Quebec gets an insight into the new law which provides that a tenant's effects may be sold to satisfy a landlord's claim. Members of the Workmen's Association crowd the house when the goods of Wilfrid Giroux are offered. They bring a large tub of ice water and tell the auctioneer the sale must be "satisfactory." A dining room set is knocked down on a bid of 5 cents and the entire furnishings bring $2.54, which is turned over to the landlord—The auctioneer assumes the sale was satisfactory because he was not dumped into the icy tub.

¶ Canton, China, complains that Chinese and foreign physicians have grown rich on excessive charges and fixes a price list for services. Minor operations must not cost more than $10 nor major operations more than $100. The fee for a first consultation is fixed at $1 and for a second and later consultations 40 cents. This means that Occidental history will doubtless be repeating itself in the Orient—A complete but sly stranger will shuffle in and exclaim, "Hello, doctor; here I am again!"

Air Mail Case Put Squarely On Fraud Issue

Administration Gives Its Position After Several Conferences

Statement Is Coming

'Plenty of Cause,' Cummings Says in Discussing Suit of the T. W. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The Administration rests its case for the dramatic cancellation of all domestic air mail contracts on the charge of fraud and collusive bidding growing out of conferences between air company officials and postal authorities in May, 1930, it was learned in authoritative quarters today. Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, presided over these conferences.

Faced with widespread criticism of its drastic annullment order, and beset by legal proceedings designed to forestall its program of turning air-mail delivery over to the army on Monday, the Administration prepared to strike back vigorously at opponents today.

A complete statement of the facts on which the Government bases its sweeping action is being prepared by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and will be submitted shortly to Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the air-mail investigation committee, probably today.

Consultations Held

Consultations began at the White House yesterday and continued today as the original intention of issuing the statement last night was held up by the desire to canvass all facts and make sure of a watertight presentation. Already in response to criticisms of over-skeletonization, the Post Office Department announces additional air mail routes to fill out the emergency set-up on Feb. 20. The Boston-New York route via Hartford is to have two daily round trips, Atlanta to New Orleans via Birmingham and Mobile, one daily round trip, and Detroit-Toledo two daily round trips to connect New York-Chicago planes at Toledo.

An Administration air-mail bill was introduced in the House today by Representative William F. Brunner (D.) of New York authorizing air-mail operation by the War Department. The bill also gives the Postmaster-General authority to make one-year temporary contracts for air mail, with rates limited to a maximum of 40 cents an airplane mile.

In the Senate, Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama introduced a bill prohibiting passes or free rides on air and ocean transportation lines operating between states. Republicans have criticized Postmaster-General Farley for taking a recent trip to Texas in which all expenses were paid by the aviation company.

Contempt Case Debate

Meanwhile the Senate debated the contempt case involving Mr. William P. MacCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and three other defendants growing out of the air-mail investigation and prepared to bring in its verdict sometime this afternoon. The Senate carried through some of its deliberations behind closed doors yesterday, and will continue them today. The final vote will be taken in public.

The Post Office Department and the Department of Justice meanwhile laid plans to fight the injunction issued by Judge John C. Knox of the Federal Court of New York temporarily restraining the Postmaster-General and the New York postmaster from interfering with the Government's contract with the Transcontinental & Western Air Lines. This is the company with which Colonel Lindbergh is associated.

Colonel Lindbergh's letter of protest, which brought a brusque reply from the White House had the unexpected effect of throwing the House of Representatives into confusion yesterday, when Democrats refused to permit Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.) of New York to insert it in the Record. In retalia-

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Takes the Reins in Hawaii

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—News of Hawaii Photo

Joseph B. Poindexter

Appointed Governor of the Islands by Roosevelt and Confirmed by Senate.

Juvenile Crime Is Social Fault Left Neglected

Harvard Survey Reports Remedy Lies in Correcting System

Society deserves to have its ears boxed in the opinion of Harvard investigators, for permitting children to be brought up in families under criminal parents and underprivileged conditions which furnish 87 per cent of our juvenile delinquents.

The analysis was made as a statistical and case-history study based on follow-up reports of 1000 delinquents who have appeared before the Boston Juvenile Court and its clinical adjunct, the Judge Baker Foundation. Prof. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School and Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck are publishing the results of the study in the first volume of the "Survey of Crime and Criminal Justice in Boston," conducted by the Harvard Law School under direct supervision of Prof. Felix Frankfurter.

Frankly facing the fact that the results of the court and clinic activities are disappointing, with a high percentage of continued delinquency, the authors view the juvenile court as but a step in the slow, painful evolution of society's crime-treating institutions, from retaliatory methods and mechanically administered justice to "humanitarianism and scientifically administered justice." They urge retention of the basic tenets of the new movements, but advocate improvements.

"We have honestly tried," Professor Glueck says, "to gauge the work and worth of the Boston Juvenile Court, one of the outstanding juvenile tribunals in the country, and its adjunct, the Judge Baker Foundation.

"We have analyzed the recommendations made by the clinic to the court for the treatment of 1000 boy delinquents, and have followed the outcome of these cases."

Analysis of 932 cases for which complete records could be obtained, showed 88.2 per cent of the delinquents continued their misconduct during the five-year period. But the report warns against hasty, ill-formed conclusion by amateurs in the field of penology. It points out that no single agency is to blame for this poor showing; the condition is due to factors beyond the control of court or clinic.

Chief among these factors is the family background of the boys, parents and homes that in many respects must be characterized as unwholesome or underprivileged. It is a Herculean task before the court to attempt to change the life currents of boys from such homes, Professor Glueck points out.

Hawaii Acclaims Major Victory For Self-Government

Choice of Local Man for Governorship Welcomed by All Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The appointment by President Roosevelt of a local man as Governor of Hawaii was hailed here as a victory for self-government, since for many months the islands have faced the threat of having the territorial affairs directed at long range from Washington or by carpetbaggers in local offices. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate at Washington.

Leaders in territorial affairs, while enthusiastically indorsing the President's choice of Judge Joseph Boyd Poindexter to succeed Mr. Lawrence M. Judd, Republican, stressed the victory for home rule that culminated in the nomination.

At the last two sessions of Congress legislation was considered to reduce self-government and set up a system of bureaucratic control from Washington. Strengthening of the defense structure was generally given as the reason.

Hawaii was practically unanimous in opposition to the move, citing obligations contracted by the United States at the time of annexation, the abuses of carpetbag administration, the disadvantages that local Americanization training would incur and the fundamentals of American government.

Representation by the delegate in Congress for Hawaii was supported by a commission of three selected by a nonpartisan committee of leading citizens. After the commissioners discussed the situation with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, and the President, it was indicated plans for appointment of a mainland man as governor or modification of the Government would be dropped.

With its victory consummated in the nomination of an island man, Hawaii turned to appraise the qualities of its designated chief executive.

Though a former federal judge here and resident for 17 years, Governor Poindexter has seldom been in the public eye.

Planes to Lhassa, Plan of Chinese

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14 (AP)—American airplanes on regular schedules may penetrate the mysterious region of Lhassa—its secrets guarded from the world for centuries—before the year is ended.

The China National Aviation Corporation revealed today that if its plans mature regular passenger and mail service between Shanghai and the remote Tibetan capital will be established before 1935.

Pan American Airways holds a 45 per cent interest in the concern. It is American managed, uses American airplanes and American pilots fly them. The journey will take only four days whereas weary travelers now must count on three months.

Regular air service exists now as far as Chengtu, capital of Szechuen Province, 800 miles from Lhassa.

Airfields to be used on the route already have been completed at Baltan and Kanting.

Village Won't Buy Farm So Loses Big CWA Job

RANDOLPH, Vt., Feb. 14 (AP)—Randolph voters at a village meeting yesterday voted 154 to 113 against purchase of the so-called Manchester Farm, acclaimed as an ideal location for an airport.

In turning down the purchase of the farm at a price of $20,000 Randolph citizens lent a deaf ear to an expenditure in CWA work aggregating more than $45,000. About 500 persons attended the meeting.

Revolt Ebbs With Vienna Near Normal

Socialist Efforts Called Weak and Disorganized at All Times

'Frantic Gesture'

Government Never Stronger, Says Dollfuss, Regretting Uprising as 'Madness'

By R. H. Markham

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 14—Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor, and the Heimwehr today had almost completely overcome all Socialist resistance, although on the outskirts of the capital, cannon, machine-guns and rifles were being used by the troops against municipal dwellings in which the Socialists were making their last stand. Women fought beside their men against the government forces.

Although no definite estimate has been made of the casualties in the fighting, the total number of persons killed is reckoned at nearly 1000.

The Government seems the unquestioned master of the situation in Vienna and all parts of the country.

Early this morning, the army and police attacked the last areas rebelling against the Dollfuss seizure of municipal power in Vienna and banning of the Socialist party.

All along street cars and buses have been running quite regularly, practically all stores are doing business again, newspapers are appearing regularly and movies have been reopened. Thus in a period of exactly 48 hours the Government has succeeded in dealing with the danger which Austria's upper and middle classes have been dreading for years, namely the prospect of a general strike and an armed proletarian uprising.

Checkmate All Moves

The Government's army and police troops, led by Vice Chancellor Fey anticipated and checkmated every Socialist move. Now the white flag floats over practically all Socialist strongholds where the red flags once waved and for the time being the Marxist movement and every activity affiliated with it, has been destroyed.

The Government continually appeals to workers for their cooperation and promises to receive them as brothers.

The verdict in the first court martial case in Vienna has been quite

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Connecticut Seeks Federal Aid in Plan For Forest Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14—The first definite move toward setting up a unit of the Connecticut Forest Homes Plan has been made with application to the Federal Government for a long-term loan of $100,000.

The plan is a modification of the Connecticut Rural Homes Plan, worked out in detail under the commissioner of fisheries and game, Mr. Thomas H. Beck, and laid before the Government some months ago. It contemplates establishment of a small village in a Connecticut woods area; construction of new homes, barns and other needed buildings, and the location there of unemployed families who would earn part of their subsistence by raising their own foodstuffs and part by working for the State in forest control and wild-life propagation.

The plan is designed to provide homes and occupations for people now on the charity lists of cities who are not fitted for work available in construction of public works.

The single village would be set up as an experiment with others to follow if the plan succeeds and more money is available.

Old Maine Valentine Rhymed Well But Fickle Romance Went Adrift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, Feb. 14—Probably the oldest Valentine in the State and one that, despite its 114 years of age, is in a good state of preservation is that owned by L. W. Pine of this town. Not only is it remarkable from the fact that it was engrossed on an early hand-made linen paper, but from its connection with the family of one of the foremost advocates of liberty in this country.

Written in 1820, it bears a hand-drawn design, an eagle and a landscape, with an appropriate verse in a central border and a heart pierced by an arrow at the side of the panel. The verse, which was probably original, and is spelled with the old-fashioned "s" that looks like an "f," follows:

Enchantment, is it, or witchcraft spell—
What'er it is I cannot tell:
I'll therefore leave you to define,
Makes me choose you my Valentine.

As candid as I now express
I hope you will be none the less
If in your heart you do incline,
O, make me then your Valetine.

Then let the world go as it will,
I will be free and easy still,
At no misfortune would I pine
If blest with you, my Valentine.

This tender missive is signed "Eliza Wilson" and is directed to W. C. Garrison, Deer Island, N. B. Mr. Garrison was an uncle to the famous abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, who, tradition says, was born in the big square house at the southern end of Deer Island, facing Passamaquoddy Bay, a landmark for many years, now torn down.

The courtship seems to have been waged unsuccessfully, as both the writer of the Valentine, a native of the island and ancestor of many people still living there, and Mr. Garrison married other persons.

Hold Budget Unchanged, Winship Tells Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 13 (AP)—In his first message to the legislature, delivered in person today, Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico, recommended a budget not to exceed $9,600,000 for the coming fiscal year, the same as this year's.

A treasury reserve of $1,000,000 to provide a safety margin against emergencies was proposed. Governor Winship proposed local statutes to regulate the liquor traffic when Congress repeals the Island Prohibition law and legislation to facilitate financing of an island cooperative marketing organization.

Arms and the Dogs

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Mrs. Florence Clark With Prize Chihuahuas

Collies, Pointers, Airedales Parade In New York Show

Best in All Classes Seeks High Honor of King of Them All

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The final day of the Westminster Kennel Club dog show kept the judges busy today comparing the best of the breeds in the six groups into which the contestants are divided to select the winners among sporting dogs, hounds, working dogs, terriers, toy dogs and that nonsporting miscellany which come under none of the classes. These winners will fight it out tonight in the supreme test for best in the show.

Yesterday the various "stars" who seemed destined to compete for the highest honor began to come to the front. First and foremost, in the opinion of many fanciers, a new king of collies was crowned. Coming from that haven of the breed, the kennels at Belhaven, N. J., of Mrs. Florence B. Ilch, Black Lucason, already crowned champion at many shows, passed his supreme test as a collie by conquering not only his own father, but another champion which had beaten the parent.

Then Covert Dazzle, brought over a year ago at the same time as the winner of the best in show in 1933, Warland Protector, who is out of competition this year, won for Mr. S. M. Stewart of Shelterock Kennels, Montclair, N. J., coming through every test to take his position as best of the airedales.

Benson of Crombie, a kennel mate of the winner two years ago; Nancolleth Markable, and a many-time winner among the pointers, showed unusually well, and was chosen best of the breed for the special. Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge of Giralda Farms, Madison, N. J., was the exhibitor.

The terrier variety group, with Mr. George S. Thomas, the English judge now a Massachusetts resident, officiating, will act as curtain raiser for the final, which will be judged by Dr. Henry Jarrett, also first trained in England, but a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the greatest expert on dogs in the United States, in the opinion of many fanciers.

Garage Owners Ask Parking Ban In Boston Streets

Mayor Proposes Code to Submit to Conference of Interests

Plenty of parking space, but no place to park!

This may be the predicament of Boston motorists if garage owners have their way. Miles and miles of wide-open curbstone would greet the gaze of wildly searching drivers, but the "verboten" sign and possibly a shining police shield or two probably would be found not far away.

A group of garage owners representing property assessed at $12,000,000 complained to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield yesterday about the loss in business suffered by their trade through the lack of enforcement of parking regulations. They declared that non-residents of Boston leave their cars in the streets daily in defiance of no-parking signs and time limit regulations.

Sympathizing with the garage men, the Mayor asked them to prepare a new parking code. Although no assurance was given that such a plan would necessarily be adopted, Mr. Mansfield said it probably would be submitted to a conference of the traffic commissioner, city department heads, and representatives of commercial, mercantile, and civic organizations, and automobile owners.

Prohibition of all-day parking on any public street in the business district is held by many to be the possible outcome.

The American Automobile Association branch in Boston, although recognizing the need of enforcing existing parking regulations, meanwhile notes its readiness to protect the interests of the car owner.

Lutherans Protest Protestant as Name

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Young members of the Lutheran Church in northern Illinois, attending a convention of the District Walther League, have repudiated the name "Protestant" and declared in a resolution that the "vast majority" of Protestant clergymen have "forsaken . . . the Scriptures."

The convention asked that the Lutheran Church be designated by its own name, as distinguished from Protestant churches. It demanded a classification of faiths into Catholic, Protestant, and Lutheran.

The Lutheran Pastoral Conference, made up of 182 Chicago pastors, indorsed the league's action.

The Monitor Index

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Things Present

Having been commissioned by the Monitor to investigate conditions in the American Foreign Service, Nicholas Roosevelt, former United States Minister to Hungary, takes as his text "Diplomacy in Rags," and reports some startling facts. Don't miss his article in the Magazine Section. Another interesting article takes us behind the scenes in Cuba's revolutions.

Austria is the powder keg of Europe today, and there are portentous rumors. Keep posted by reading the first editorial.

Chinese New Year is celebrated today in a pleasant poem on the Home Forum page

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week. Note too the continuation of "With the Inventors," a new daily feature.

U. S.-Japanese War Absurdity, Roosevelt Says

Reprint of Article 10 Years Ago Points Out Its Futility

Reasons Now Greater

President Voices Friendship and Coöperation in Welcoming New Envoy

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—With reasons more powerful today than they were then, President Roosevelt 10 years ago decried as a military and naval absurdity a war between Japan and the United States. His article—with the knowledge and consent of the White House and an explanation that his views were expressed under different conditions 10 years ago—is reprinted in the March isue of the magazine Asia, its original publisher.

Mr. Roosevelt's plea for American and Japanese coöperation might well have been the keynote of his talk with the newly arrived Ambassador, Mr. Hirosi Saito, who presented his credentials last night.

The former Assistant Secretary of Navy revealed, in 1923, naval and strategical facts which have been largely overlooked in current talk about Far Eastern war.

Much Truer Today

Even by 1908—and it is obviously much truer today—Mr. Roosevelt, as a naval authority, says that "the wiser officers and statesmen on this side of the water were convinced that a war between the United States and Japan would have been likely to result in a military deadlock. For the United States to have held the Philippines would have been a scarcely achievable task; for the Japanese to have invaded — or rather to have maintained any invasion—on our Pacific coast would have been an impossible task."

With the development of aircraft and submarines, Mr. Roosevelt indicated, it became increasingly difficult for either side to reach the other's shores. Offensive operations over long sea distances have, he says, become much harder.

"As long as 10 years ago," the reprinted article reads, "naval experts said that a fleet crossing a wide ocean from its home base must of necessity lose from a quarter to a third of its fighting value. If that judgment was true 10 years ago, then the principle is even more true today; for the addition of two new dimensions, underwater and in the air, to the fighting area has made the protection of the capital ship—superdreadnaught or battle cruiser, the fundamental fighting unit—a much harder task than it was then.

"If our naval experts a decade ago doubted whether we could hold the Philippines with a fleet more than twice as powerful as that of Japan, what would they say today, when we have a fleet rated as only five to three with that of Japan—in actual efficiency of material and number of personnel the ratio is actually lower now than that agreed upon—and the new instruments of warfare capable of itensive use over a short radius, undeveloped 10 years ago, have now been enormously multiplied."

The Consequences

Should such a deadlock break out, Mr. Roosevelt attempts in the reprinted article to describe the consequences:

"After the first year or two of hostilities economic causes would become the determining factor. Tableau: Japan and the United States, four or five thousand miles apart, making faces at one another across a no-man's-water as broad as the Pacific. Some genius might then arise to ask what it was all about and what the use was of the atrophy of national life and development.

"Or, to take a pessimistic view, jingo counsels might prevail in both nations until one or the other, or both, had bled to death through the pocketbook. If, then, it were realized by the people of this country and of Japan that a war would be a futile gesture, attended by no sufficiently compensating results, each nation might be in a fair way to change its apprehensive habit of mind."

Mr. Roosevelt, titling his article "Shall We Trust Japan?" begins with questions more pertinent today than in 1923: "Why do so many Americans, after witnessing the devastation and the futility of war, continue to think of Japan and the Japanese in terms of war? Why have so many Japanese a similar mental attitude toward the United States?"

His answer is that public opinion is not aware of the realistic military facts. Professional men in the army and navy held a different view. Nowadays it is occasionally said, with some air of mystery, that even the navy admits the Philippines could not be held in the event of war with Japan.

But Mr. Roosevelt, writing in 1923, says that a result of studies begun in 1898, to his own knowledge, officers of the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army were led "to admit that in the event of war with Japan the Philippines could not be held." That was before Japanese naval building on a big scale, before the aircraft and submarine.

So the unofficial Mr. Roosevelt urged coöperation in world upbuilding between the United States and Japan. He emphatically denied that

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

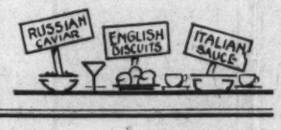
In Coming Monitors:

Home Kindergartens

Although many kindergartens have been obliged to close, the need for intelligent supervision of the child's work and play continues. So parents should not miss the 18 articles which will appear weekly on the Progress in Education page, beginning next Tuesday.

International Dinner

Washington opposed "foreign entanglements," but only in the political sense. Gastronomically, the more entanglements the better. Look for a complete International Dinner for Washington's Birthday, on the Women's Activities, Fashions, Foods page on Friday.



Citizens Oppose Plan to Abolish District Courts

Gather 'From the Sticks' in Defense of System Old in Service

From the Berkshires to Cape Cod, agitated citizens admitting that they came "from the sticks," converged on the State House today opposing abolition of the district courts as proposed by the special commission on expenditures.

This protest gave ample evidence of the difficulty in changing institutions that have existed for years. One speaker told the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary that the court in his district had functioned efficiently since the Civil War.

Judges, lawyers, town selectmen and people at large registered vigorous opposition, in many instances quoting figures showing that the courts were not an expense but an asset. The District Court in Lee was said to have cost only $27,541 but to have brought in $60,383 of receipts in six years.

The commission on public expenditures for the second time in two days failed to be represented in support of its recommendation.

Among the arguments marshaled in defense of the district courts in Lee, Adams, North Adams, Cambridge, Williamstown, Athol and in many other localities were the following:

(1) The courts are not expensive.
(2) Local judges know local conditions intimately and can cope with them better than could circuit judges.
(3) The courts are citadels of local confidence and support.
(4) They serve many surrounding towns efficiently.

The probable alternative to the district court would be a reduced number of circuit courts serviced by full-time justices under restrictions as outlined by the special crime commission and by the petitions filed by the Governor.

No Canadian Pacific Dividend

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided against declaration of dividends on either the preferred or the common stocks for 1933.

Police See Tricky Spots in Law

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Cleveland Force Goes to School

Perry Fay, Assistant County Prosecutor, Gives Legal Pointers to a Few of the Police Who Attended the First Lecture on Criminal Laws and Prosecution.

Designed with the intent of equipping members of the police force of Cleveland to cope on more equal ground with smart lawyers, and to enable them to know the correct answers to intricate questions, a series of 36 lectures on criminal law and criminal evidence are to be given by lawyers, judges and prosecutors.

Gill's Friends Rally To Defend Service As Prison Warden

The statement of Governor Ely, "Whether Gill is to remain available after what has happened is a matter in which public opinion will play a great part," is being answered by a flood of indorsements of the services of Mr. Gill as warden of the Norfolk Prison Colony, from church groups, labor organizations as well as from national leaders in penology.

The Greater Boston Federation of Churches has sent a letter to the 1000 pastors in Massachusetts asking them to rally to support of Mr. Gill. The letter states "Unless the forces of right and justice come at once to the support of the Norfolk institution, it is doomed—and its warden faces a most unfair and unjust public condemnation."

On Governor Ely's desk today lies a letter from Dr. Edwin H. Sutherland, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, and author of "Criminology," a standard textbook on the subject. Professor Sutherland states that the Norfolk experiment as carried out under Mr. Gill is the most noteworthy achievement in the field of penology in the United States during the last generation, and pleads that no change be forced because of an emotional upheaval.

Dr. Nathaniel Cantor, professor of criminology of the University of Buffalo, national authority on penology, adds his plea for Norfolk and Mr. Gill. Indeed, through all the letters that have flowed in from other authorities, as well as from social agencies throughout the country, the whole tenor links Norfolk and Warden Gill together as component parts in a courageous and fine undertaking.

The groups enlisted in the battle to support Mr. Gill and the Norfolk Colony point out that a great part of the public opinion thrown against the Norfolk experiment was roused by a calculated and unjust political campaign.

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Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Florida

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland Street, head of Causeway, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Fort Lauderdale: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
Lakeland: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.
Miami Beach: Ida M. Fisher High School Auditorium, Fourteenth Street at Drexel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
St. Petersburg: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Sarasota: Mira Mar Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

Maryland

Annapolis: Circle Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, Commercial Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
New Bedford: New Bedford Hotel, 12 m., Feb. 21.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
Mountain Lakes: Masonic Temple, 280 Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

New York

Hempstead: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
Rockville Center: South Side High School Auditorium, Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

North Carolina

Salisbury: Community Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Colney Theater, Fifth Street above Olney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 18.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park and Forbes Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

South Carolina

Columbia: Town Theater, 1012 Sumter Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Virginia

Newport News: Paramount Theater 3 p. m., Feb. 18. Radiocast Station WGH, 1310 kilocycles.

Alabama Clock to 'Talk' Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The big clock on the dome of Alabama's capitol is going to break an eight-year silence. CWA employees who have been overhauling the state buildings have informed Mr. Peter A. Brannon, state curator, that they believe they can make the old timepiece strike again. Mr. Brannon has given permission to go ahead. The city of Montgomery contributed the clock when the capitol was built in 1852.

Sportsman's Lingo Enlivens Hearing On State Hockey Tax

A legislative hearing was enlivened today by the lingo of the sportsman.

Mr. William F. Garcelon, former Harvard track star, prominent attorney and president of the Boston Garden, in opposing a bill which would levy a 10 per cent state tax on receipts of professional hockey, gave the Legislative Committee on Public Safety "an earful" of the language of the locker room and the playing field.

Said he: "Professional hockey is in a 'bad way,' from the local situation at least; the Boston Garden is not making any money; the Bruins haven't 'shown signs of coming through,' though the Cubs 'are doing pretty well'; the game will be 'knocked cold' if a 10 per cent tax is imposed on the receipts."

There is now a 10 per cent federal tax levied on professional hockey which amounted to $47,000 that the Boston management paid last year. The addition of a state tax in the face of falling attendance would destroy professional hockey in Boston, it was asserted.

Representative William C. Dolan, who entered the bill, declared that hockey should be put on the same basis of regulation as boxing. He declared that most of the local team members are Canadians, who take out money. He argued that the State should receive something from the game.

Lindbergh Kidnaping Clue Leads to Boston

Trail of the Lindbergh kidnapers led to Boston today.

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, United States Assistant Attorney in charge of the Lindbergh kidnaping investigation, in a hurried mission to Boston, conferred with Mr. Francis A. W. Ford, United States District Attorney.

Although Mr. Keenan's visit was "secret," Mr. Ford admitted that it had a connection with the Lindbergh case. Following the conference, the Lindbergh kidnaping investigator sped back to Washington by plane. The nature of the clue was not revealed.

Long Advocates Sales Tax To Aid Real Estate Owners

Additional thousands of real estate owners will be dumped into the streets unless a new form of tax income is secured, Mr. Henry F. Long, state commissioner of taxation, told the legislative committee on ways and means today.

The only escape from wholesale foreclosure proceedings, Mr. Long insisted, is enactment of a bill proposed a week ago, which would levy a general tax of 2 per cent on all retail sales, with the exception of liquor and gasoline. Such a tax, he estimated, would produce a yearly revenue of about $20,000,000.

Long Terms for Holdup Men

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—Two men were sentenced to 20 years in prison each, one received a 15-year term and two others were sent to jail for 10 years by Judge Philip C. Joslin in Superior Court today for participation in a holdup on an electric company shop here Nov. 17.

Mulloney's Plea Declared a Slur On Grand Jurors

Quashing Bill, Federal Attorney Says, Would Impute Dishonesty

A verdict for Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the collapsed Federal National Bank, whose plea in abatement to quash two indictments against him charging misapplication of monies of the bank, now being heard in Federal District Court, before Judge John A. Peters, would be tantamount to finding that 18 citizens have violated their oath of office as grand jurors of the United States.

This was the argument advanced today by Mr. Irving G. McCann, federal attorney, in summing up his final plea to the jury for a verdict for the Government. He said also that a verdict for Mulloney would be equivalent to saying that government agents have "framed" him.

The jurors called by Mr. McCann testified to the proceedings of the grand jury which indicted Mr. Mulloney. One of the jurors, Mr. William H. Parry of Malden, said that he believed the indictments returned against the defendant were justified.

Mr. Mulloney's plea in abatement charges that the indictments were secured unfairly, that Mr. McCann resorted to improper practices in obtaining them, and that the defendant was forced to testify against himself in violation of his constitutional rights.

Mr. Marvin C. Taylor, chief defense counsel, rested his case following the questioning of a witness in regard to certain entries made in books of the closed bank.

Whether or not the books should be opened for perusal occupied nearly a day of discussion and controversy between Judge Peters, Mr. McCann and Mr. Taylor. Mr. McCann strongly objected to revealing records of the books in court on the grounds that the Government's case against Mr. Mulloney would be disclosed.

Judge Peters finally ruled that the books could be opened but limited the questioning strictly to a yes or no answer in connection with entries involved in the case. He refused to admit the books into evidence.

The case, which is one of the first of its kind ever to be heard in this section of the country in that a jury has been called to hear an abatement plea, is expected to be completed this afternoon with arguments by counsel and Judge Peter's charge.

Rivera Capitalizes Ruin of His Mural

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 14 (By U. P.)—Señor Diego Rivera, Mexican mural painter, yesterday thanked the Rockefeller interests for destroying his Radio City mural. The painting which aroused a storm of controversy last year was recently chipped from the walls of the New York R. C. A. building.

Destruction of his mural "will advance the cause of the Labor revolution," Señor Rivera declared.

"The assassination of my work will bring about wider dissemination of the teaching of Lenin among the workers," he continued, "therefore it is a victory for the proletariat.

"My work was not wasted, as I will reproduce the mural in both the United States and Mexico as propaganda for advancement of the proletariat." Insertion of the head of Lenin in the mural, Señor Rivera admitted, was for the purpose of arousing the workers. His object, he concluded, was attained by destruction of the mural.

New York Central

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The preliminary report of the New York Central Railroad for 1933 shows net loss of $8,413,514 after taxes and charges, compared with loss of $18,256,400 in 1932.

Today at the State House

* * *

Harmony Greets Police Commissioner; Public Ownership of Elevated Sought

* * *

Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, had an almost unique experience at the State House today. No one disagreed with him as he piloted his short-wavelength radio bill through serene waters. The aim of the bill is to make it difficult for persons with amateur sets to tune in on police calls. It would restrict short wave sets to police or government cars, although allowing amateur "Tom Swifts" to experiment with such sets after procuring a license from the police. The perfect harmony that greeted the commissioner was almost like a valentine from the Legislature.

* * *

It was a grim scene in the executive chamber today. A final plea that Herman Snyder and John A. Donnellon be saved from the electric chair was being made by their attorneys, the mother of Snyder and relations of the two men. The condemned are under sentence of capital punishment for the murder of James C. Kiley, Somerville filling station attendant. Opposing clemency were Assistant District Attorney Frank G. Volpe of Middlesex County. The momentous decision is now in the hands of the Governor, who is expected to announce it today.

* * *

The Governor is also expected to announce his decision on the clemency appeal for Henry Clay Bull, under similar sentence for the murder of a Greenfield policeman during an attempted filling station hold-up.

* * *

Milk is not generally regarded as an active beverage, but America has found it capable of whipping up a fury of revolt and unrest. Massachusetts is no exception, and today the legislative committee on agriculture heard Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield attorney, vigorously support a proposed law to give local health officers the power to control milk importations. He warned that a great milk trust overshadows the State, that the number of distributors has been reduced from 37,000 to 19,000 in 14 years. Farmers fear that their milk will ultimately be poured from one bottle.

* * *

A "five-year moratorium on millionaires" was suggested to the legislative committee on constitutional law today, as a means of putting more money into circulation and thus relieving the small taxpayer. The "soak-the-rich" remedy was offered in discussions on a bill asking that a tax limit of $20 per $1000 be placed on real estate. Ohio has just enacted a bill, it was pointed out, making $10 per $1000 the limit, while Oregon is considering a rate limit of $12.50 per $1000. Such a cut in the rate, opponents noted, however, would mean a return to the "candle age" with many government services abandoned.

* * *

Opening gun for public ownership of the Boston El was fired today before the legislative committee on Metropolitan affairs. At the trigger were members of the special recess commission which studied conditions of the railway last summer.

Representatives Patrick Weisi and Robert V. Lee of Boston urged the State to snap up its option in the purchasing of the $23,000,000 of outstanding common stock.

Method of financing as urged: Flotation of long term district bond issue at 4 per cent.

Estimated saving: One per cent over the 5 per cent guaranteed dividends now paid to stockholders.

Reason for action: road under control is a white elephant, getting steadily more difficult to lead around.

* * *

"Old Sol" has emerged as a competitor of the theaters. James J. McGuinness, representing the Allied Theaters of Massachusetts, asked the Legislature to rescue the theater business by abolishing the daylight saving law. With the sun still shining people stay in the open, he insisted, and added that with the NRA providing more and more leisure time, the people should not mind losing that extra hour of daylight. Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Daniel Bloomfield, representing the Boston Retail Board of Trade, opposed repeal of daylight savings on the grounds that people had grown to set great store by it —evenings on the lawn, under the lilacs and the like.

* * *

There will be a reduction in the "going out of business sales," "bankruptcy sales," "fire sales" and "assignee sales" if the numerous merchants' organizations that appeared before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs have their way. These merchants were favoring a bill that would prohibit "fly-by-night" concerns from misrepresenting their products or the conditions under which they are sold. This bill would probably make the city streets more beautiful and honest places to walk down it it were passed.

Labor Conditions In Cuba Improving As Workers Return

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—Cuba's labor crisis, which for a time threatened the security of the Mendieta Government, appears near an end. The situation has steadily improved since President Roosevelt's proposed sugar quota, which would mark a long stride toward restoration of normal conditions in Cuba.

The strike of Cuban Electric employees, the core of the recent labor difficulties, apparently neared an end as the majority of the workers of the Cuban Electric Company returned to their duties yesterday. The American-owned enterprise, a subsidiary of American & Foreign Power and Electric Bond & Share Company, supplies power and light to most of the island Republic.

Service was not yet fully normalized, however, as many employees adopted a folded-arms attitude, awaiting arrest under the recent drastic Social Emergency Law, which strictly regulates the right to strike. Señor Sergio Carbo, radical editor, on behalf of the strikers, recently asked the Government to arrest some of them, in order to test the law in the courts.

DISCRIMINATING matron and fastidious miss alike find that we can give them comfort and that "carefully groomed," slender effect with

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Revolutionary new Horizontal Oil-O-Matic Heater—a complete unit, burner, combustion chamber, tank and fully automatic controls, combined. Three sizes. Household size provides 60 gallons of water per hour raised 90°, burning ½ gallon of heavy, low cost fuel oil per *operating* hour (burner operation is intermittent and automatically controlled). Adjustable control delivers water at constant desired temperature.

Consult your local Oil-O-Matic dealer (see 'phone book) for facts about low price, easy terms, quick installation and operating savings as compared with your present method of heating water. Larger sizes for big homes, apartments, laundries, garages. Unit heater combined with water heater also available for auxiliary room heating.

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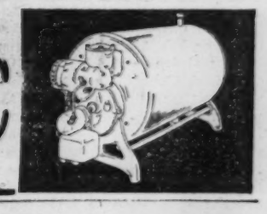

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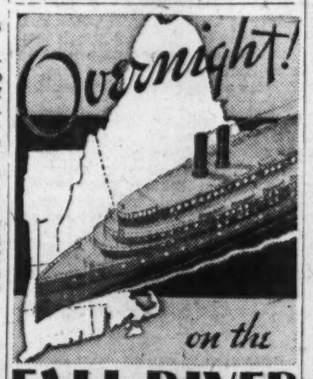

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Seventy-First Annual Statement—Year Ending December 31, 1933

John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

BUSINESS OF 1933

New Insurance Paid-for, including Revived and Increased	$633,084,546.00
Payments to Policyholders and Their Beneficiaries	98,395,157.73
Increase of Assets	16,208,674.81
Increase of Safety Funds	1,582,980.43

STANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1933

Outstanding Insurance	$3,411,708,382.00
Admitted Assets	655,664,366.32
Liabilities	611,510,765.98
Including: The legal reserve on policies in force	$546,151,593.00
Dividends to policyholders for 1934	16,054,788.60
Special Contingency Reserve	15,000,000.00
General Surplus or Safety Fund	$44,153,600.34
GENERAL SURPLUS AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE	59,153,600.34

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds and Stocks (Insurance Commissioners' Standard)	$192,688,803.77
Real Estate Mortgages	259,266,129.63
Loans on Company's Policies	96,247,133.61
All Other Assets	107,462,299.31
TOTAL ASSETS	655,664,366.32
Including: Cash in Office and Banks	$13,568,825.63
United States Government Bonds and Notes	20,406,584.49
Short-term obligations of other government bodies	9,071,101.38

DIRECTORS

WALTON L. CROCKER	CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS	HOWARD COONLEY	GUY W. COX
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WALTON L. CROCKER, *President*

In 71 years this company paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $973,029,840.43

The Editor's Puzzle

248

~~Not having worked~~ The bankers have changed the old system, ~~and failed to work~~ ~~correctly. Now~~ Instead of going ~~around~~ to ~~all~~ the banks for the money, ~~they must and~~ ~~as they used to have to~~ ~~do previously~~, the checks ~~are sent~~ to the clearing house.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Constitutional Issue Raised In MacCracken Case

Power of Congress to Jail Man After Compliance With Order Is Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — Congress has the power to jail a witness for refusing to answer a legitimate question; but once having answered the question, has Congress power to jail the witness for his previous contumacy?

That, in brief, is the far-reaching and highly important legal question in the case of Mr. William P. MacCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and now under arrest for contempt of the Senate, as his attorney, Mr. Frank J. Hogan sees it.

As the Senate decides this question, and more particularly, as the courts decide the appeal from the Senate's decision, if the latter is adverse to Mr. MacCracken, rests a constitutional matter of profound importance in the development of the separation of powers in the federal form of government.

Viewed as Vital Point

The matter transcends in importance the individual case of Mr. MacCracken. It involves the whole development of the investigating powers of Congress, and these powers are as vital—some people say more vital—than any others which Congress has.

The Senate and House are said to be the legislative branch of the Government. Actually they spend as much time in investigating as they do legislating. There is hardly a field in which the inquisitive chambers do not turn their attention. In recent years this process of investigation has rapidly evolved into a far more responsible function than in times past.

The great transformation came with the Teapot Dome exposure carried through by the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana. Up to that time Senate investigations were largely "fishing expeditions." Witnesses were summoned and the committee queried them haphazardly, leaving to the spur of the minute the questions that might be asked. Witnesses were often bullied in such hit-or-miss proceedings, frequently dominated by political motives.

After each change of political administration dozens of investigations by the rival political party scrutinized the past four or eight years.

Congress has begun to realize its responsibility, and the heckling, browbeating, interrogatory characteristic of the late Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway has largely disappeared. Witnesses are generally examined in advance by specially employed examiners, like Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, or his staff, and the inquiry follows a careful schedule.

Can Congress Punish?

But now comes a new point. Can Congress punish a witness who has erred and then repented? Can the punishment be made an end, and not a means? Granted that Congress can make a witness who refuses to testify stand in the corner, like a naughty boy; can Congress make him stand in the corner after he has testified, simply because he was a naughty boy in the first place?

That is the point that Mr. Hogan is trying to make for his client, Mr. MacCracken. He agrees that Mr. MacCracken was in contempt, but declares he has now purged himself. Citing various Supreme Court decisions, he declares Congress cannot inflict punishment as such.

Opponents of the Hogan argument counter it on two grounds. First of all, they claim Congress has the very power which Mr. Hogan denies. Secondly, they declare the Hogan argument does not apply in the MacCracken case anyway for various reasons.

So far as national issues are concerned, the country is concerned merely with the first instance. Can Congress punish? If Congress can, then its authority is stronger than ever. Congress may have had this power in the past, but at least it is fair to say that it has rarely if ever exercised it. This is the crux of the issue which may now be decided for good.

Model Workers' Apartment Shelled by Austrian Troops

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Vienna Socialists Named It the Karl Marx Hof

The Capital of Austria Was the First City to Turn to Large Scale Municipal Housing for Workers, and Its Municipal Apartments—Built by Socialists—Have Been Admired by Housing Experts Ever Since. The Karl Marx Hof, Wrecked by Shells After the Socialist Tenants Used Machine Guns From Its Windows, Cost $4,000,000, With Accommodations for 2000 Families. Each Apartment Had Separate Stairs, Its Own Balcony and at Least One Room With Direct Sunlight. The Units Were Usually of One or Two Rooms With Floor Space From 216 to 517 Feet. There Were Separate Kindergartens, Assembly Rooms, Laundries and Bath Houses. The Main Building Was Around Landscaped Courtyards, With Ornamental Statuary and Pools.

Austria's Revolt Said to Be Ebbing

(Continued from Page 1)

lenient, only one man being condemned.

Some observers interpret this as a sign of a large degree of magnanimity and hope that in place of the usual "White Terror" following a revolution, a policy of reconciliation will be applied.

The new Vienna Government under State Commissioner Schmitz has energetically begun the task of reviving the political, social, educational and cultural life of the capital.

Altogether the armed forces lost perhaps 200 men. Damage done to property has been comparatively small. The reason for this is that the Dollfuss maneuvers gradually deprived the Socialists of their power, so when the two forces met at barricades the workers were weak and disorganized and without hope of success.

A Frantic Gesture

In fact, the whole action was no more than a frantic gesture of a few thousand desperate men who preferred to make a final bold stand before succumbing, and to register their vehement protest in the chronicles of history. So on the eve of suppression of their party, the bolder and more radical workers in eight or ten provincial places seized rifles and machine guns, long kept hidden, and made a stand. Here in the capital, also, in workers' districts they resorted to violence, shooting at the police and army from houses and local party headquarters.

The attempt at a general strike completely failed from the very beginning, while the number of fighting Socialists turned out to be comparatively small, and though faced by the most effectual modern weapons handled by a well-conducted army, yet in a few places held out for two days and nights against odds, refusing to give up their cause until crushed by the overwhelming force.

who fought from the windows of their homes. Their resistance was smashed by artillery.

The state of civil war between the Socialists and the Government continued serious throughout the nation, but in outlying regions the Government rapidly appeared to be gaining the upper hand.

It's "Madness"

Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, determined to retain control of the Government, declared the Socialist fight was "madness."

"One may say already," said Dr. Dollfuss, "that this undertaking has entirely failed and that the position of the Federal Government is stronger than ever."

In government circles, a reorganization of the Cabinet was discussed and it was expected that three members would be eliminated and replaced by men of Right radical beliefs. They are Dr. Karl Buresch, Minister of Finance; Herr Richard Schmitz, Minister of Social Welfare, and Dr. Robert Kerbert, minister without portfolio.

The Government outlawed 36 societies and associations of various descriptions on the grounds that they contained a Socialist membership.

The Government broadcast that the opposition had been vanquished on all fronts.

Socialist headquarters at Floridsdorf, in which retreating revolutionaries had taken refuge, was captured after fierce fighting.

After the triumph at Floridsdorf, government forces turned upon Garden City, another workers' settlement. Government sources said defenders there had surrendered.

The Schlinger Hof in Floridsdorf, one of the largest municipal apartment houses, caught fire during heavy shelling by government troops.

Run on Bank

Adding to the confusion of the capital was a run which started on the Central Savings Bank of Vienna an organization built on Socialist capital.

In all sections of the city, crowds formed outside all the branches of the bank and police with fixed bayonets were assigned to these points to preserve order.

Possibly contributing to the panic of the depositors was a Government decree forbidding all banks to pay money to Socialist organizations.

From Bruckandermur, Styria, came word that Socialist forces had retreated into the forest surrounding the city.

A reward of 1000 schillings ($180) was offered by Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey for the head of their leader, Koloman Walisch.

At Fuchsenfeld, near Meidling, on the outskirts of Vienna, fighting continued into mid-afternoon between the troops and Socialists.

Women Join Fight Beside Their Men Against Great Odds

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Socialist women fought grimly throughout the night beside their men against an overwhelming wave of government troops. The women fought like old pioneers of the American prairies. A government troop commander said they helped carry munitions and reload rifles of their embattled husbands and brothers

William Travers Jerome

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — Mr. William Travers Jerome, who passed on here yesterday, was district attorney of New York from 1902 to 1910 and achieved nation-wide fame for his effective opposition to Tammany Hall. His great ambition was to fight for the day when "politics will be a career instead of a racket." Recently Mr. Jerome has lived in comparative retirement, although last fall he lent his voice to the Fusion campaign of Mayor LaGuardia with the hope of breaking Tammany's hold on the city. Mr. Jerome was educated at Amherst College and Columbia Law School.

Oath Sounded French To Canadian Witness

MONTREAL, Feb. 14 (AP)—Mrs. John A. Lattimer stepped into the witness box yesterday during a hearing of a damage suit against her husband and ran into a language difficulty.

The clerk put the Bible in her hand, took a deep breath, and asked: "Doyousweartotellthetruth the whole truth and nothing but the truthsohelpyouGodyourname?"

"I'm sorry," said Mrs. Lattimer, "but I do not understand French."

Then the clerk repeated the formula of the oath a little more slowly.

T.W.A. Gets Order Calling on Farley To 'Show Cause'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Counsel for Transcontinental and Western Air, which flew the air mail 18,102,048 miles during December, 1933, are today preparing to support in United States Court next Friday the order which Federal Judge John C. Knox granted the company yesterday, directing Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, and Mr. John J. Kiely, Postmaster of New York, to show cause why they should not be restrained from carrying out annulment of the company's air-mail contracts.

Transcontinental and Western Air, which is controlled by General Motors Corporation, is the first of the air lines to challenge in court the authority of the Postmaster-General to take away its contracts arbitrarily.

Its action followed within 24 hours after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the line, had been sharply criticized in Washington by Mr. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, as actuated by publicity motives in sending his protest to the Chief Executive that the air-mail companies had not been given a hearing before action against them was taken.

The company went into court, asking the injunction on two grounds. First, its officials charged that the cancellation order was illegal because it went beyond the power and authority and jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General; second, they held that it was illegal because it would deprive the company of property without due process of law or without just compensation, thus violating the fourth and fifth amendments to the United States Constitution.

The company declares that it spent $5,000,000 to carry out its obligations under the agreement with the Post Office Department and has also obligated itself to meet additional expenses aggregating $3,805,000 during the unexpired term of the contract. These latter expenses cover contracts for flying equipment, airport and flying field leases, gasoline and oil contracts, materials and supplies, leases for traffic and executive offices and insurance liability.

The "wrongful and illegal" cancellation of its mail contracts "will force the company to discontinue its air service," the complaint says, "throw out of employment all of its pilots, workmen and other employees, for as much as without the revenue derived from said contract, complainant cannot operate except with an irreparable damage to the complainant, its stockholders, the public who use the complainant's planes and services and the public municipalities in whose airports and services many millions of dollars of public money have been spent in an effort to promote transportation by air, and that all and singular the damages resulting from such acts and proceedings would be incapable of measurement and adjudication at law."

Government Puts Air-Mail Case Squarely Upon Fraud Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

tion Mr. Fish declined to join in unanimous consent agreements to expedite bills on the calendar and the session adjourned early, in an uproar.

Criticism Heard

Most criticism heard in Washington over the Administration's cancellation order is based on its failure to make the grounds of the sweeping decision public, coupled with regret that the magnificent air-mail service will be temporarily disrupted.

To meet these attacks, the Administration is preparing to make its explanations and will hold that evidence produced by the Black committee fully justified its move. Of the 10 major air companies involved, all but the National Park Airways were tied in to the 1930 conferences with postal authorities, now claimed to have been tainted with fraud, an Administration spokesman said today.

The National Park Airways operates between Salt Lake City, Butte, Helena and Great Falls. It received $333,976 from the Government for carrying air mail in the last fiscal year. The Administration may consider it in a different category from other companies.

The Administration today faces a possible court battle. Republican members of the Black Committee are not prepared to admit that fraud has been proved in its hearings.

Senator Austin Protests

Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont has made the following protest:

"I think it is a matter of note which should appear in the record that important witnesses who ought to be called to represent air-mail operators who have been publicly stigmatized as guilty of fraud have not been heard as yet and the evidence necessary to ascertain correctly whether fraud has occurred or not is not all in."

In essence this follows the argument in the Lindbergh telegram, which said:

"None can rightfully object to drastic action being taken provided the guilt implied is first established, but it is the right of any American individual or organization to receive a fair trial. Your present action does not discriminate between innocence and guilt and places no premium on honest business."

On the other hand, Mr. Homer Cummings, Attorney-General, after a White House conference, discussing the T. & W. A. suit said:

"We are asked to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. There is plenty of cause and we shall show it in court."

Army Asked to Revoke Lindbergh Commission

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The army has been asked to revoke the commission of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in the officers reserve corps.

Mr. Arthur W. McMahon of New York, who made the request, accused Colonel Lindbergh of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" in sending to President Roosevelt a telegram protesting cancellation of air mail contracts.

Mr. McMahon, who described himself as a former senior lieutenant in the naval reserve air force, said he sent the request to Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commander of the second corps area, yesterday. At Governor's Island, corps area headquarters, the request had not been received early today.

It was said at Governor's Island that it was within the discretion of General Nolan whether to take any action against Colonel Lindbergh.

Schedules Maintained

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 14 (AP) —Mr. L. D. Seymour, president of the American Airways, telegraphed the southern division of the firm here today that no flying schedules of the system would be discarded as a result of governmental action canceling air-mail contracts. The personnel of the system also will remain intact, Mr. Seymour said.

Beauty

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Single from $2 Double from $3
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Let's keep them bright!

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Pepsodent is dedicated to the "Order of Bright Smiles." It is produced after years of careful testing and improving, as the safest, surest teeth cleanser we are able to produce . . . containing a cleansing substance so soft that it could safely be used on even a baby's teeth.

Today, join the "Order of Smiles" by writing for a generous trial tube of Pepsodent. Test for yourself how rapidly it brightens your smile.

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919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Please send me 10-day tube of Pepsodent.

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Only one tube to a family

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Except for the nice things people tell you about them, you forget you have feet when you wear Orthomodes.

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MOTHER'S CRUEL— I JUST CAN'T WEAR HORRID OLD MENDED STOCKINGS
I WAS FURIOUS AT MY MOTHER, TOO, TILL I LEARNED RUNS WERE MOSTLY MY OWN FAULT

SEE, I'D BEEN RUBBING MY STOCKINGS WITH CAKE SOAP, THEN I FOUND OUT ABOUT LUX
LUX? I READ AN AD ABOUT THAT— IT SAVES THE ELASTICITY OF THE SILK, DOESN'T IT? I'LL TRY IT
2
THAT NIGHT
HERE'S THE LUX YOU WANTED, HONEY
THANKS, MUMS. LUX CUTS DOWN STOCKING RUNS —IT KEEPS THE SILK NICE AND SPRINGY, SO IT GIVES INSTEAD OF BREAKING
3

"I want you to know my results—

"I'll say Lux washing cuts down on stocking runs! Honestly, I've hardly had a run in—well, it seems like a month of Sundays.

Mother's pleased, too, because I'm not always coaxing for stocking money now!

"I see now it's rubbing with cake soap or using soap with harmful alkali that weakens the stocking threads, takes away their elasticity, so that pulls or strains are likely to start runs.

"Luxing stockings every night is so *easy*. Every girl should stick to Lux."

Dorothy Dennis

LUX saves Stocking Elasticity

State G. O. P. Leaders Propose 'Better Cards in the New Deal'

Candidates at Middlesex Club Dinner Decline to Take Attitude of Moses, Whose Address Is Described as 'Blank Cartridge'

By **Ralph M. Blagden**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. George H. Moses, former United States Senator from New Hampshire and keynoter at the Middlesex Club dinner in Boston, did not prove a Moses to lead Massachusetts Republicanism out of the "years of the locusts."

His old-line type of attack, bombarding the New Deal as a "March on Moscow," his scintillating gibes at Administration policies which were designed to butter the bread of millions, his harsh attacks on the President of the United States as a "man bent on spending his nation for a dim electorate" did not help the Republican cause in the State.

Many a G. O. P. follower today expressed dissatisfaction with this speech. Many do not want to spread their banners in the wake of its philosophy. More than one expressed the view that Mr. Moses's address constituted a fairly complete list of all the defunct clichés, attitudes and viewpoints from which the G. O. P. must escape. As an opening shot of the Republican campaign it was declared a blank cartridge, "full of sound and fury," but futile against rising business indexes and new liberal positions that have carried most of the Republicans out of the range of such firing.

Sound Different Note

It is deemed fortunate, however, that the speeches of Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, candidate for Governor and Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, presumptive candidate for lieutenant-governor, sounded a vastly different note. Both of these speakers revealed that Massachusetts Republicans are determined to prosecute a liberal campaign, that they are not going to repudiate as Socialism the socially beneficial measures of the New Deal.

Indeed, Mr. Saltonstall uttered a new creed for Massachusetts Republicanism that would permit it at once to become an intelligent opposition party and at the same time to accept the inevitable mandate of the people that new theories and new methods are demanded.

"We will show the nation that the Republicans can deal better cards in the New Deal than can the Democrats themselves," Mr. Saltonstall said.

It may be safely assumed that this statement expresses approximately the basis upon which the 1934 campaign will be conducted by the Republicans.

Already an earnest search for issues that will conform to this creed is being made by many G. O. P. leaders. The Republican Club of Massachusetts has sent out letters to all the Republican mayors, club leaders and legislators in the State, requesting them to submit suggestions for a 10-point platform that is to be shaped at a huge pow-wow of the club, March 3. Already proposals for unemployment insurance, establishment of minimum wage rates commensurate with the NRA, abolition of child labor and drastic changes in the machinery of police enforcement have been submitted. The consistency of such possible measures with the New Deal is readily discernible.

While indications are that Massachusetts Republicans do not intend to present themselves as anti-New Deal, neither can they afford to appear as Roosevelt-Republicans. This will test the skill of the political navigators. Disastrous collision may be avoided by forcing the campaign to be fought mainly on state issues, ignoring national problems, except for wary attacks on certain features of the New Deal, which appear to have cost too much in terms of individual rights for the ends gained.

Possibly by Tinkham

This attack may be led by some member of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, possibly Representative George H. Tinkham, who is quoted as saying he is for the President when he is right and against him when he is wrong. How desperately Republicans need a man who knows when the President is wrong and can prove it!

Besides issues, Massachusetts Republicans need a senatorial candidate who can stand up to Senator David I. Walsh. There is more than just the expediency of forming a strong ticket involved in this search; there is a moral issue. Regular-line Republicans have either laughed long and heartily at Maj. Judson Hannigan for suggesting that the G. O. P. indorse Senator Walsh or else it has scornfully declaimed that a "strong man" can be produced from the ranks of the Republicans to do the job.

The persons mentioned so far either refuse the palladium or else are deemed incapable of opposing Senator Walsh with any reasonable expectation of success. Representative Luce, probably would not run and is not regarded as sufficiently strong as yet to be entered. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge is regarded as the strongest possibility mentioned, but she is definitely unavailable.

Representative Tinkham, it is understood, has been solicited to run by Mr. Carl Terry, chairman of the State Republican Committee, but the representative is reported to be too fond of his present hold on his district to risk an uncertain combat with the Senator.

And so it is that Massachusetts Republicans, who yodled so loudly that the Berkshires resounded when Major Hannigan made his proposal, wait in vain for the echo that will tell them their righteous mirth has been rewarded and that a political Goliath is bounding toward them.

And there is the constant apprehension that as the silence deepens and becomes protracted, the sound which will finally be picked up will be the Major, having the last laugh.

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PITTSBURGH

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk.....	Highway talk.....	Harvard lecture	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	"What Next?" revue	on "Plato".....	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	Revue program....	Tito Guizar, songs.
6:00	N. E. Conservatory ..	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	records; talks.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Talk and music...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	"Billy Bachelor"..	Just Plain Bill....	"As I See It".....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Organ; soloist....
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions..
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch....	Edwin C. Hill....	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Tabloid operetta...	soloists; orch.....	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	"Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch..	Talk, "Taxation".
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Lace"; musical..	Alex. Woollcott..	Vocal program....
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	La Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; orchestra....	soloists; orch.....	Burns and Allen..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	From Boston
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	Dick Powell.....	Arena, Gerry
10:30	Eventide Singers....	"K-7" sketch,	Soloist; orch.....	Harrison report'g.
10:45	News flashes.....	"The Suspect"...	Reports; news....	Kostelanetz Or-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Larry Funk and	chestra; soloists.
11:15	Local dance music...	NBC soloist.....	his orchestra....	CBS vocal quintet.
11:30	Kay Fayre, songs....	William Scotti and	Jack Little and	Local dance music.
11:45	NBC dance music.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....	Local dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Matthew Heaphy, City Solicitor of Beverly.
2:30 WNAC, "American School of the Air: Music in France—Dorothy Gordon.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Review: "Jewelry—Old and New," Huger Elliott; music.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; student soloists.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, "Art in Sports," interview of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Don Quixote," sketch based on Cervantes' story.
8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Tallulah Bankhead; Tom Howard; Buck and Bubbles; Doris Roache.
8:30 WNAC, Will Irwin, speaker; soloists; male chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatized western story.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; vocal trio; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "Hello, America"; speakers; dramatic sketch; Maxine Band.

Brookline Employees Relieved That Rumor Of Cut Proves False

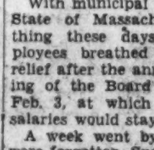
With municipal salary cuts in the State of Massachusetts a general thing these days, Brookline employees breathed a deep sigh of relief after the annual budget meeting of the Board of Selectmen on Feb. 3, at which they understood salaries would stay put.

A week went by and salary cuts were forgotten. Suddenly phones began to tinkle in the selectmen's office and employees appeared at the high desk outside the selectmen's chambers. The Town Hall buzzed with curiosity. Out of nowhere came the story that a 15 per cent cut in all municipal wages had been approved.

Where did the story originate? Who was responsible for this new interpretation of the board's action? Selectmen, sought by telephone and special messenge, answered that they "wished to state that no such action was ever mentioned, much less considered" and that they "deplored all such erroneous statements."

Instead of cutting the number of municipal employees, at least four more will be taken on. A recommendation was made at the meeting to appoint four additional privates to the fire department. This resulted from a proposal of Fire Chief Selden R. Allen, who stated that this increase in personnel will overcome complications ensuing from the necessity of hiring temporary fire fighters during the summer months.

Come In or Write for a—



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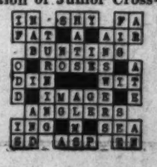

Labor and Capital Merge Forces For Aiding of Workers

Seven States Draft Bills to Solidify National Working Conditions

Labor and industry together took another broad stride toward national regulation of working conditions yesterday, although women failed to direct the advance along just the road they would like it to follow.

A conference of representatives of seven northeastern states, at the State House, drafted bills concerning regulation of wages and hours, which will be presented for enactment to the legislatures of the seven states involved: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Enactment of state laws, it is pointed out, will be the next step toward what Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, declares will be the ultimate centralization of all such regulations through federal legislation.

The movement is an outgrowth of agitation in Massachusetts which resulted in appointment of a commission to study the possibilities of arranging interstate compacts on labor legislation. While individual states are considering adoption of their own laws, a bill introduced in Congress seeks federal consent to enactment of state compacts.

Miss Charlotte Carr, commissioner of labor and industries of Pennsylvania, tried unsuccessfully to persuade the conference to include men in the provision for minimum wages. It was pointed out, however, that organized labor opposed minimum wage limits for men.

The bills drafted provide a mandatory minimum wage law for women and minors under 21; a limit of 40 hours a week or eight hours a day in manufacturing, mining, or jobs using more than five persons; quarrying, canning or construction, the banning of employment of minors under 16 between 6 a. m. and 7 a. m.; prohibition of employment of persons between 12 midnight and 6 a. m. except in continuous process industries, with exceptions; prohibition of employment of women between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. in manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments; and restrictions on employment of minors in the day time.

Microscopic Papers Attack Hitlerism

Tiny anti-National Socialist newspapers, so small they have to be read with a magnifying glass, will be on exhibition at the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, Bellingham Square, Chelsea, beginning today.

Samples of the miniature, vest-pocket journals, now being distributed in Germany through underground channels in defiance of Hitler decrees, will be on display. The smallest of these booklets, Arbeiterstimme (The Workers' Voice) measures about one and one-half inches. The proportion of some of the others, among them Korrespondenz (Correspondence) and Juniusbrief (The Junius Letter), are approximately one and one-half by three inches.

Some of the literature cannot be read with the naked eye. The covers of the booklets are made like pockets. A small oblong magnifying glass one inch long, flat on one side and curved on the other, lies inserted in the pocket of the cover. When laid flatly side down, reading is facilitated. At present there are 18 such papers printed and distributed in Germany.

Virgin Timber in Maine Cut Up for Firewood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Maine, Feb. 14—Although most people in Maine believe all virgin timber long ago disappeared from the hills of this State, Mr. Maurice H. Hurd claims that timber cut by his crews this season can claim recognition in exactly this class.

Some of the beech, birch and maple trees recently cut have run from one to three cords to a tree; and he cites one birch which piled up 3½ cords of first quality split wood and three-fourths of a cord of limb wood.

Capital Sentences Imposed

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 14 (AP)—Twelve former sailors had capital sentences imposed on them yesterday by a military court for alleged Communist activities in the Bulgarian navy.

SELBY— ARCH PRESERVER SHOE SHOP —SELBY

Our Purpose:

to give you the fullest benefits of Selby's scientific comfort features by analyzing your individual needs, then carefully and conscientiously fitting your feet.

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for business women and men, also for the busy shopper. Inexpensive and delicious plate lunches, a wide variety of tasty sandwiches, and fancy desserts. Pies just like Mother made.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Re Liquor Taxes

The problem of the relation between the Federal Government and the states in the matter of collecting revenue from the sale of liquor is a vital one. The Federal Government has levied a gallonage tax of $2 and Massachusetts has added a tax of 40 cents. It is generally agreed that a total tax of about $3 or more would reconstruct the market for the bootlegger, who could profitably undersell the legitimate dealers.

Thus hard liquor in Massachusetts bears a tax of $2.40 in all. But there are at least five of the 12 or so states that have passed liquor taxes that have exacted a state tax of $1 or more, with the result that the total tax is $3 or in excess.

But this is Massachusetts's problem, however, for if the other states pass taxes so high that they subsidize the bootlegger, his activities are apt to reach over into Massachusetts. Once started on a large scale the bootlegger may find he can operate in Massachusetts at a profit.

A possible escape from this dilemma of overlapping and excessive taxation has been suggested. There might be a fixed, uniform tax established, say of $2.80, half of which would be retained by the states and the other half turned over to the Federal Government.

Just As Applicable

One of the most persistent and discreditable arguments used in behalf of repeal was the contention that the Government could not stop bootlegging, so it should take over the bootleggers' business. Now the indications are that the same kind of argument will be used at the State House this session in behalf of legalized gambling or pari-mutuel betting on horse races.

Proponents of legalized gambling probably will cite evidence of the prevalence of "nigger-pools," lotteries slot-machines and innumerable other illegal games of chance, and they will wave in front of the legislators evidence that millions of dollars are now going into these enterprises.

The State will probably be urged to go into the business for the revenue and so it may say to the public that its law is not to be flaunted. Thus repeal set a pernicious precedent, whereby the State may be asked to destroy illegal practices by making them legal, and whereby it will be urged to doff its hair-shirt of rectitude to don the brilliant mantle of easy morals.

R. M. B.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Shudders and shocks attend passage through this portal. A real mystery play. 8:30.

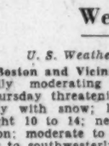
Movies

BOSTON—"The Poor Rich." A very diverting tale of two Americans returning to the ancestral roof after some 20 years' residence abroad. Edna May Oliver is discovered in a broken-down electric car with 1914 license plates. Edward Everett Horton contributes much to the story. Thelma Todd is also present. J. Fred Coots, composer of "This Time It's Love" and a number of other popular songs, appears on the stage. The "Three Emerald Sisters" enliven the vaudeville proceedings with tumbling of all descriptions. 10 a. m., 1:11, 4:22, 7:33, 10:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Richard Barthelmess in "Massacre," a story of the overthrowing of grafters in an Indian reservation. Fenway at 2:10, 4:47, 7:24, 10:01. Paramount at 9, 11:23 a. m., 3:01, 4:38, 7:17, 9:53.

METROPOLITAN—"Carolina," with Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore. A picture with plenty of southern atmosphere and kindly sentiment. Varied entertainment on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:38, 10:29.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Beautiful photography. Good music. A movie which lives up to the name of the theater. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Free Spanish lesson at 8.



UPTOWN—"I Was a Spy," with Herbert Marshall and Madeleine Carroll. First showing in Boston. Also "Broken Dreams," with Randolph Scott. 1, 4:06, 8:54, 10:54.

KEITH'S—John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." A very free adaptation of "Bill of Divorcement." 10:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:09, 4:10, 6:09, 8:10, 10:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Spanish-American travelogue," Ben Blue comedy, amusing history of bicycling; Seglow "Little King" cartoon; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Quebec, 8:30.

Other Events

PARK STREET CLUB—"Should the State Take Over Ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway?" Debate, Boston City Club, 7:30.

LAURENCE BINYON—Lectures on "Persian Art," in New Lecture Hall, Oxford Street, Cambridge, 8.

FORD HALL FORUM COURSE—Adult Education Department lecture by James P. Roberts. Subject: "Political Rights and Duties." Room 358, Little Building, 8.

UNITARIAN CLUB—"Results of the Recent Pan-American Conference," talk by Hubert C. Herring. Hotel Somerset, 7:45.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Colonial Portraits," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "In and Around Old Boston," 10 a. m.; "Winter Tree Enemies," 11 a. m.

QUOTA CLUB — Meeting in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss Ruth Stone, probation officer of the third district Middlesex county court, speaks on "Where the Trouble Begins," 6:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with gradually moderating temperature tonight; Thursday threatening and warmer, probably with snow; lowest temperature tonight 10 to 14; near 30 Thursday afternoon; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to southwesterly winds Thursday.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cold in the north and west portions tonight; Thursday snow and warmer.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Thursday; not so cold tonight; warmer Thursday.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight; Thursday snow and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds early tonight, shifting to southwest late tonight or Thursday, and weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	-1	35	New Orleans	50	64
Bermuda	56	68	New York	4	34
Chicago	26	28	Norfolk, Va.	20	40
Denver	40	62	Philadelphia	8	34
Helena, Mont.	44	52	St. Louis	44	50
Jacksonville	42	64	St. Paul	32	36
Kansas City	38	66	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	10	32
Miami, Fla.	50	64			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 14.
B—Maximum Feb. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:46 p. m., Thursday 12 noon. Height of tides 10.4 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

Manchester's Housing Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester City Council has approved a report of a guarantee scheme which will provide for the erection of 5000 new houses to be let to working people. The report is a result of a conference between the Corporation Housing Committee, the National House Builders' Association, the building trade, and other interests.

FROCKS
With a Touch of Spring
Hell. B. Schlesinger Store
30 North Third Street
HARRISBURG, PA.

Horses in Abundance But None for Riding

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Organized 111 years ago, primarily for the apprehension of horse thieves, the Enfield Society for the Detection of Thieves and Robbers rallied last night for its annual reunion and banquet.

The original constitution of the society provides that the pursuers shall each keep a fast horse "in readiness for pursuit of thieves when called upon," so last night there were many of them available—miniautre, balloon and saw horses.

To the tune of "The Old Gray Mare, She Ain't What She Used To Be," a "balloon model" of a horse was presented to the Chief Pursuer, former Town Clerk J. Hamilton Potter. The table decorations were miniature horses. Place cards were rocking horses. Favors were small saw horses.

An account of the modern methods of apprehending criminals was given by Mr. Edward J. Hickey, Hartford County detective, in an illustrated lecture on "Crime Problems of Today." Pursuits of horse thieves and other criminals, recorded in the early history of the society, were described by Mr. George E. Allen of Hazardville.

Chicago Claims Banghart

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14 (AP)—Chicago today had established its claim to Basil H. Banghart and Isaac Costner, alleged members of the Touhy gang as wanted in the mid-West city, on a kidnaping charge, John Factor flew to Baltimore last night and "recognized" the pair as being among the men who held him captive last summer while demanding $70,000 ransom for the release of the international speculator of Chicago.

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Kentucky Cork **Coal**
and Vacuum Fuel Oil
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J. Philip Strehle
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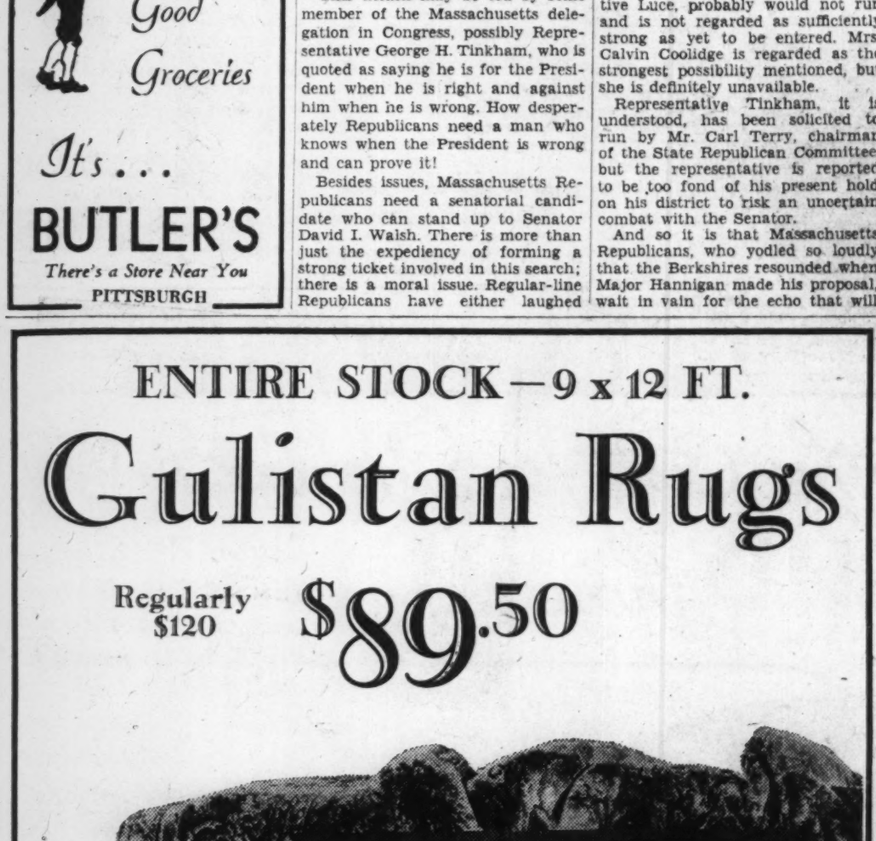

To the best of our knowledge, the largest and most comprehensive selection in Pittsburgh is at this store. Not only do we include every pattern and every size of Gulistan Rug in our stock but a huge purchase made at Gulistan headquarters in New York last week. Such an opportunity is due only because a new Gulistan weave is to be introduced soon.

OTHER SIZES:

27"x54" was $12.95, now.....	**$9.50**
36"x63" was $20.15, now.....	**$15.00**
8'3x10'6 was $111.65, now.....	**$83.50**
9'x15' was $176.25, now.....	**$131.50**
11'3x12' was $176.25, now.....	**$131.50**
11'3x13'6 was $198.30, now.....	**$149.00**
11'3x15' was $220.30, now.....	**$165.00**

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One of Artcraft's regular $1.35 chiffon numbers. All the new Spring shades, including "Adobe."

Home Gardening in Europe Is Producing an Increasing Amount of Wealth Yearly

Project Has Proved So Popular That 14 Nations Are Represented in an Association to Promote Its Aims for Wider Expansion

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Ninth of 12 Articles

By Godfrey Lias

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What might be called "subsistence gardening" rather than "subsistence farming" has developed so strongly in Europe that there is now an international association in which 14 countries are represented, to promote the aims of the movement.

At the last conference of this body, however, held at Vienna last September, a resolution was passed which appears to indicate that the movement aims ultimately at something much wider in scope than just gardens.

This resolution pledged the congress to "send a delegation to heads of states with special instructions to confer with them on the most suitable means of legally and rapidly introducing a more just distribution of the use and ownership of land so that each husband and father may work on his own account if he cannot work for an employer, that he may be enabled calmly to await the return of better general conditions and may finally acquire the ownership of a plot in his native country on which to found a home."

Idea Takes Firm Hold

Hitherto, the movement has been mainly concerned with what are known as "allotments" or small gardens in which enough fresh vegetables can be grown for a moderate sized family. How firmly this more modest idea has already taken root can be realized from the fact that scattered about Europe there are some 5,000,000 allotments producing nearly £40,000,000 worth of food each year. And year by year the number of allotments and the cash value of their output grow tremendously.

Conditions under which the allotmentees operate vary very widely in the different European countries. In Belgium, a worker can rent 500 square meters (5382 square feet) of suitable land at a price which works out at 2.43 francs (say 6d.) a week for 10 years.

In Vienna, the municipality supplies a plot of land on loan and throws in building materials for a small cottage at a total value of 4000 schillings (about £120). Repayment of the loan does not begin till the third year and is then spread over 25 years. The official rate of repayment is 20 schillings a month. Interest is at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Different Plan in England

In England, the plan works on a somewhat different basis. For many years employed workers have gone in for allotment gardening. Their plots are generally about 10 rods (300 square yards) for which they pay a nominal rent ranging from about 4d. a rod in the country to 1s. a rod in the towns. Today there are about 900,000 of this class of allotment holders.

Latterly, however, a scheme has been started by the Quakers to enable the unemployed also to have their own allotments. The method adopted is for local groups of unemployed to organize little self-help circles among themselves under the auspices of the National Allotments Society, Ltd. The Society of Friends then provides seeds and tools at something below the wholesale price. It also runs a nation-wide organization to promote the objects of the movement.

Last year the expenditure of about £44,000 enabled some 100,000 unemployed allotmentees to produce about £500,000 worth of fresh vegetables. The Quakers aim at doubling the number of allotments in the current year and more than doubling the cash value of the vegetables produced. The plan is financed by private subscription plus a government grant.

One of the conditions under which assistance is granted is that the men's contributions are actually in hand before the seeds and tools are supplied.

Similar Plans Elsewhere

Similar schemes are in operation in other countries. Thus in Finland, for example, several rural areas have been set aside for town dwellers to cultivate. The idea originated with the Swedish Women's Union in Finland and at first the use of these areas was restricted to women. Today, however, the men have also become interested and on some of the larger plots they are now building week-end cottages.

Russia has gone in for the part-time gardening plan on characteristic communal lines which differ fundamentally from the individualist basis of the scheme as developed elsewhere.

The idea that factory workers should take a hand in growing their own foodstuffs has been officially indorsed, and every factory of any size tries to have its own farm which will supply meat, milk, vegetables and fruits for the tables of the factory dining room.

It is no unusual thing for workers and employees on their free days—the rule in Russia now is that every sixth day is a holiday—to go out in the fields and help gather in potatoes, cabbage, carrots and other vegetables, inspired by the incentive of a more abundant supply of vegetables for the bleak winter months.

Motive in Russia Differs

Mr. Henry Ford and other advocates of farming for factory workers in America and other countries think of this measure as a relief and a mitigation for unemployment and slack time. In Russia the motivation is different.

There is plenty of work of the rough unskilled type in Russia, although its rewards, measured in food and clothing, are often extremely meager. The American or west European problem of unemployment relief, therefore, does not arise.

But Russia has its own problem, no less serious, of a grave breakdown and insufficiency of normal agricultural supply. Great numbers of cattle were deliberately destroyed by the more well-to-do peasants in their despairing resentment at the prospect of being "liquidated" as part of the process of placing agriculture on a state and collectivized basis. For years there has been a shortage of meat and dairy products.

Transportation is another problem. Every year large quantities of fruit and vegetables and similar perishable products are lost because they are not harvested in time, or because of careless packing and delays in unloading freight cars. And during recent years many huge new plants, some of them employing tens of thousands of workers, have come into existence. The food supplies bought up in the normal course of things by coöperatives and state trading organizations simply did not go around.

Only a Temporary Solution

The factory farm is regarded as one temporary solution of this problem; and workers are urged, partly as a matter of social duty, partly for the sake of their own food supply, to put in a certain amount of extra work on these farms. At the same time, whenever the location of the factory makes it practicable, workers are encouraged to cultivate their own gardens, thereby opening up a new source of food supply for themselves and their families.

Proof of the desire of the Soviet Government to encourage individual workers' truck gardens is furnished by a recent decree which prescribes that aid be granted to 1,500,000 workers in establishing their own gardens. Plots of land ranging in size from one-third to two-thirds of an acre are to be made available to workers who wish to raise their own vegetables.

Such plots are to be granted for terms of from five to seven years, on condition that the worker cultivates it every year. The plots are exempted from the normal agricultural tax.

State trading organizations have been instructed to prepare 94,000 tons of potato seed for the use of gardens in the current year and to place on sale hoes, rakes and other necessary garden tools.

Society in New Zealand Is Based on the Plan Of Garden for Every Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand has not developed any large, definite, specially organized scheme of part-farm, part-factory employment; but there are approaches thereto that may be noted. For many years town workers have been encouraged by cheap railway fares, and latterly by state advances for building, to live out of town some distance away from their work, so they could take up sections which furnished them with gardens and even farmlets.

The system of living in New Zealand is based on a garden for every home, and even in the cities quarter-acre sections are common. Thousands of workers in city factories live in the suburbs and cultivate their gardens. The tenement system of living is almost unknown.

Four years ago a committee on unemployment appointed by the Government recommended that homes be provided for country workers with pieces of land attached on which they could work during the period of seasonal unemployment and which could be looked after in the workers' spare time and by their families. Such provision would reduce the cost of living and raise the standard of living by providing the home with a greater variety and quantity of foodstuffs than the wage earner could purchase.

The Government took up this idea in its 10-acre farm scheme for country workers. The idea is that holders shall work for farmers in the neighborhood and cultivate their sections in their spare time. It is too soon to say whether this will be a success or not, especially as the tendency has been to make the sections larger than 10 acres and settle unemployed on sections large enough to occupy most of their spare time.

This committee also recommended the provision of garden settlements on the outskirts of cities for seasonal town workers, such as men in freezing works, wool stores, and building trades. The committee remarked that the amount of produce that could be taken off half an acre was astonishing. The committee pointed to the success of such a scheme in the Hutt Valley near Wellington, where several hundred acres were settled by the State in small sections averaging one-sixth of an acre.

"The most important feature in connection with these proposed workers' settlements is the intensive cultivation of the land to produce for consumption in the workers' own home; and further, there is no reason why a surplus should not be grown for sale."

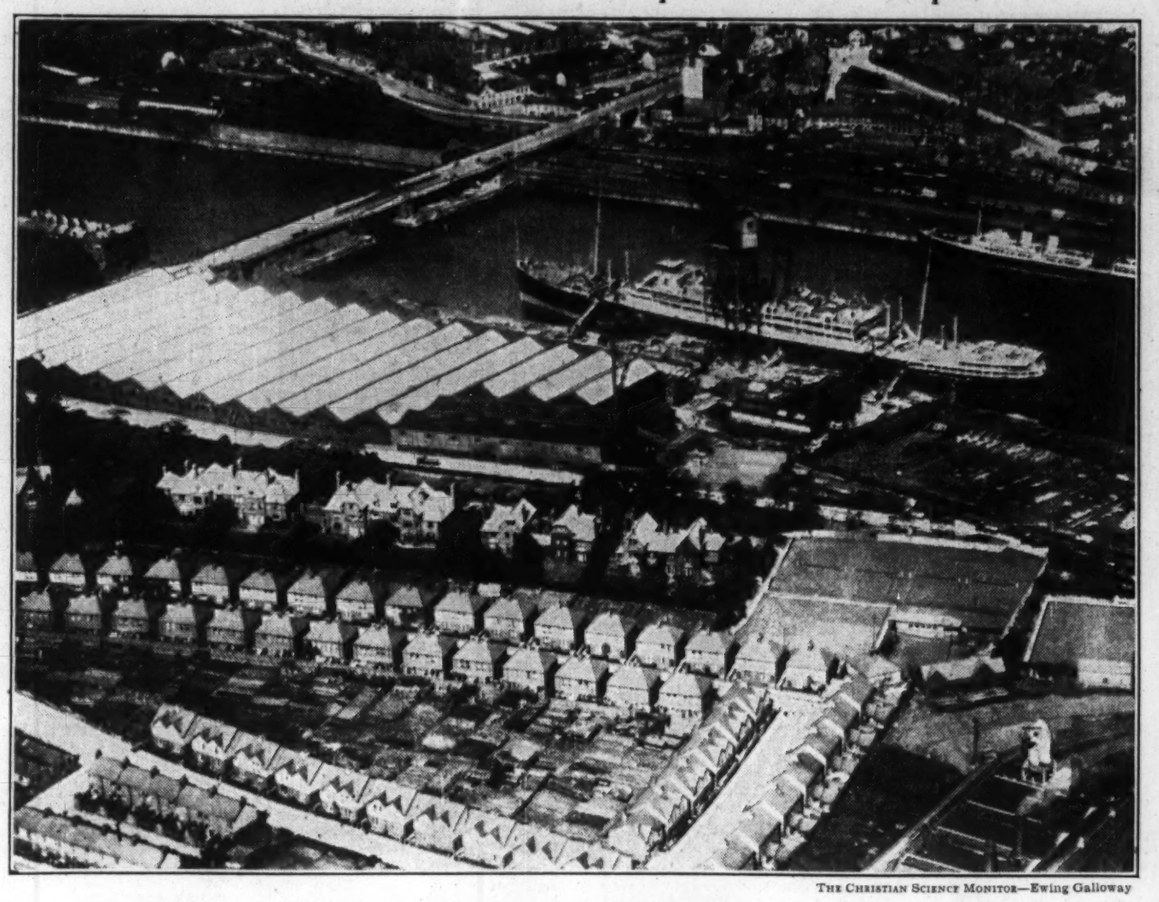
This recommendation, however, did not break new ground, for there has always been a movement of the worker from the city. If comparisons could be made it would probably be found that the number of worker cultivators in New Zealand stands very high among the nations.

Warden Asks That Men In 'Break' Be Executed

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 14 (AP)—Warden James M. McCauley sought the death penalty yesterday for ringleaders in the prison break attempt, in which eight men were killed, seven of them convicts shot down from the walls.

The outbreak, apparently planned for weeks, began shortly after the lunch hour, when about 30 long-term prisoners overpowered guards in both wings of the prison. They had armed themselves with butcher knives and improvised weapons.

Room in Back Yard for Turnips as Well as Tulips



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

Barrow in Furness, England, From the Air, Showing Model Houses With Garden Space

Boston Snapshots

Behind the Sky—We have often wondered just how new lights were put in place for the glimpses of sky seen in the domes of big movie theaters. The other day Gordon Berry, electrician at the Metropolitan, let us into the hidden mysteries. At the top of a marble stair we went through a very private little door. Wind from the great ventilating system whistled by. On the other side of another steel portal silence reigned, broken only by occasional bursts of music and laughter from far below.

Over the big dome, hung from high girders on thousands of rods, we went on tall ladders and narrow catwalks. A glow of light shone here and there through apertures through which Mr. Berry reaches to replace burned-out bulbs. Suddenly all these reflections faded out. "That's the radium number," said he, as we went on to another still smaller steel door.

Through it we entered a little circular tunnel giving access to ranks of lights shining on the center of the dome. Here and there we could peer down on thousands of heads far below. Outside the tunnel in, we reached the very top of the dome where is the windlass which lowers the central crystal globe—whose lights are otherwise inaccessible. Incidentally, this process alone takes an hour and a half.

But the most impressive view of all was the one we obtained by bending over the small round hole from which Mr. Berry had pulled up one of the white "panic lights." Instead of looking up at the sky through a telescope we were looking down through a similar tube at the crowd of dimly visible people below.

* * *

"We Want Heat!"—Youthful passengers on a Huntington Avenue street car gave loud expression to their desire for heat, the other day. Presently the driver responded with an assertion that the heaters were turned on to the top notch. Students replied with derisive observations—which were suddenly stopped when flames began to appear under one of the seats. Apparently a short circuit had concentrated the heat in favor of the one person sitting over this particular radiator. He was more than satisfied with the result of his requests.

* * *

Learning Depends on Heat—During a recent chilly spell a professor in a local university was annoyed by remarks made by a certain student. Before long his patience was exhausted. "You may leave the class at once," he said in effect, "and I don't want to see you back until the thermometer touches 60 degrees again."

The weather man has apparently conspired with the elements since then to put a definite stop to the process of educating the youth in question.

* * *

Fifteen years ago Mr. Hambro was in the ski business in Norway. Then he started an establishment in Montreal. Now for three years he has made his Carver Street shop the headquarters for Boston ski enthusiasts. With the help of the Snow Trains, business has grown so much that he now employs 14 people in the manufacture of skis, accessories, special boots and clothes.

* * *

Skis and a Fireplace—Just a little way down Carver Street, only a few steps from large Boylston Street stores, there is a little door. It is made of heavy planks. Tiny windows are set in it. The latch responds easily to an inquiring touch. The door swings open—and a cozy scene is revealed inside. It is Oscar Hambro's winter sports establishment.

Logs blazed merrily in a great fireplace as we entered. In front of it sat an eager young man in skiing costume, his eyes fastened on a sewing machine with which a pleasant looking woman was turning out more winter clothing. On a rack hung ready-made garments coming all the way from the Hudson's Bay Company and from Scandinavian countries. On stands everywhere were skis of every shape and description, some imported, and some made in the shop upstairs. We felt that outside the dark window we should certainly see snowy mountain slopes!

* * *

Prodding Senators—A senator, once a majestic waver of flags and maker of speeches, is now the personal servant of his constituents, said Bernard Lichtenberg of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in a talk given at the Advertising Club lunch yesterday. The public has been goaded into activity, he continued. It now prods its representatives into action, instead of watching indifferently as laws are made and unmade. The most direct way of preventing unjust legislation and of getting action on desirable measures, he pointed out, is to attempt to mold public opinion. A change in this opinion will soon exert force upon senators and representatives.

Strong Leader Demanded By Times, Pound Says

Economic and political conditions today demand a strong leader, one who can get things done quickly and assume a forceful position as President of the United States, says Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School.

Addressing the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday, he told his listeners that despite its present position the executive branch of the Federal Government could not maintain its present extraordinary power any longer than the legislative and judicial branches of the Government did when they assumed dominance over the three branches. "I believe that the Constitution will eventually restore the even balance of executive, judicial and legislative branches of the Government," he declared.

Ponzi Freed, Then Arrested; Awaits Deportation Charges

Clang of Iron Gates 11 Years Ago Closed Career of Dizzy Finance—Comes Out Chastened, Hoping to Rebuild Future

A sober, rotund little man near middle age squinted in the cold, clear sunlight of freedom today.

Charles Ponzi said good-by to prison. A score of newsreel men threw a barricade of cameras and sound equipment across his path and twice as many reporters swooped in on the flanks. Ponzi replied to questioners good-naturedly.

Outside the iron gates that had closed with a harsh clank on his dizzy career as an "investment" promoter 11 years and 7 months ago, immigration officers were awaiting to arrest him on a deportation warrant.

Also waiting outside was his pretty, retiring little wife, Rose. Fifteen years ago Ponzi was the debonair "Wizard of School Street." His get-rich-quick scheme had raked in millions of dollars from greedy, gullible people. Mrs. Ponzi never understood the amazing manipulations that brought the household so much wealth.

Affairs Bewildered Wife

Not even after the business suddenly toppled one day and screaming hordes swarmed into School Street clamoring for money that had been poured into his "50 per cent in 45 days" racket. Tried and condemned to prison, Ponzi's bewildered wife stood by him.

Today she shrank from grinding cameras and inquisitive reporters as immigration people bundled him off to East Boston. A 90-day period of freedom has been granted him pending the Government's efforts to determine whether he should be deported to Italy.

Statement by Ponzi

On his last night in prison, Ponzi gave out a statement in which he said:

"I leave prison in the humble spirit of a man who has much to be forgiven. In so far as I am concerned, the past is dead and buried. I come out prepared and determined to justify with my future behavior any leniency that may be extended to me now for past deeds which I deeply and sincerely regret."

Ponzi came out with $77 he had earned in prison labor. It is only a drop in the bucket compared with the "fortune" that cynical people imagine he has salted away. However, it is generally believed that his wealth was swept away with the sudden collapse of his notorious enterprise.

But the determination which Ponzi brings with him from prison as a chastened and hopeful man is not to be weighed against mere material wealth. No more than that $77 earned by honest toil should be compared with the money amassed in those hectic School Street days.

Men whose names are numbers crowded around the departing prisoner to bid him good-by. Ponzi always made friends. Warden J. L. Hoggsett had a stout handshake and a good word for Ponzi today.

"They don't figure we do any reforming in such places as these," the warden said bluntly. "But if ever a man reformed himself by going through this experience, Ponzi has. He was a good prisoner. He did really good work all the while he was here. I believe prison has helped him. He is thoroughly sincere."

Ponzi said he didn't know definitely what he would do with his freedom. It depends largely on whether he is permitted to stay here. He told reporters he had been studying law. "I want to stay in this country," he said. "I want to work." He made a serious little speech into movie michrophones.

Squared Accounts With Law

Armed immigration inspectors stood guard outside the prison gates, fearful that he might be molested by persons embittered by the loss of savings through his scheme. But there was no one seeking vengance.

Apparently, Ponzi, the swindler, had vanished long ago in the past that is "dead and buried."

The Ponzi who squared accounts with the law and walked out into the world today is just another fellow looking for a job.

Air Vacationists at Para

PARA, Brazil, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—Mr. Richard and Miss Alice du Pont of Wilmington, Del., arrived here yesterday in their leisurely air tour to Rio de Janeiro. In their own plane, which both pilot, they plan to continue southward, perhaps as far as Buenos Aires. They were also considering a flight up the Amazon to Manaos.

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TO-MORROW'S *Conveniences*

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A TELEPHONE *in need is a* FRIEND *indeed*

IT IS a lot better to *have* a telephone and "not need it," than to *need* a telephone and not *have* it; for not the least value of telephone service is its readiness in case of need.

To you, that need may never come. We hope it never will. But if it does—

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Alert operators. Level-headed supervisors. Every facility instantly at your command if you only tell us WHAT and WHERE.

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MY FACE MAY BE
My Fortune
BUT I DON'T SPEND
A FORTUNE ON IT...
. . . JUST REGULAR CLEANSING WITH THE PUREST AND BLANDEST OF SOAP
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"We've made a discovery and aren't we glad! One that takes all the sting out of that last allowance cut. Before that, I used to spend *plenty* for facial preparations. Then one by one I dropped them all . . . all but one little extravagance, my Roger & Gallet Soap.

"Of course I did it with some doubt . . . looking in my mirror every day for the results of this neglect. But they never appeared. On the contrary my complexion got better and better. It didn't take much brains to figure out that I'd been *overloading* my skin when what it really needed was good old-fashioned scrubbing with the finest soap."

* * *

If you are spending lots of time and lots of money on facial care declare a moratorium for a while. Just try Roger & Gallet Soap. Use nothing else but your wash cloth and warm water. There is no finer soap made anywhere than Roger & Gallet's and you will soon find that its exquisitely gentle cleansing properties are all you really need to keep your skin smooth, clear and vibrant. At all the better shops, drug and department stores.

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Canoe Supplants Airplane In Monitor Writer's Trip To Dutch Guianan Jungle

Miss Shuler Tells of Former African Slaves Who Won Their Freedom—Paramaribo, the Capital, a City of Contrasting Nationalities

Wings Over South America
Fifteenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guiana—I have been spending five days looking over Holland's bad bargain. I expect that when the Netherlands traded that bleak, cold barren colony of New Amsterdam on the Hudson River for the tropical, lush, fertile acres of Surinam in 1667, that there must have been a pretty general impression that the thrifty Dutch had done the English. And perhaps even when New Amsterdam, become New York, declared independence from Great Britain people praised the long-headed Dutch. But today when Dutch Guiana costs 3,000,000 guilder annually to the budget of the Netherlands, its rubber, sugar, coffee, a drug on the market, it is a different story.

Oxcarts make fewer trip to town these days from the Boer farms. The stolid burghers of Paramaribo shake their heads and say that "never have times been so bad."

But to the visitor coming by Pan American Airways, whether the colony be Dutch or English, whether it be as rich as ever or arrayed in the hand-me-downs of economy this "way station" on the air line between North and South America is nevertheless a fascinating, colorful, picturesque place, well worth a visit.

To write about Paramaribo requires a sense of balance. There is Saramaca Street with its East Indian and Bush Negro villages. But there is also government square with wide-spreading mahogany trees trailing feathery leaves over the colonial whiteness of the chief buildings and over the serene white statue of Queen Wilhelmina. There is the club on the square, the river front along which on a moonlit night white-clad black men walk strumming banjos and guitars.

Huts and Rows of White Houses

There are huts where Chinese sell lichee nuts, and Javanese do a rushing business in bananas, or East Indian tailors ply their trade. But there are rows and rows of two-storied white houses, inevitable pillars on brick porches and upper verandas screened with great jars of plants and gardens in which sweet-scented flowers, orange trees and mangoes jostle each other.

Electric lights are only two years old and running water a matter of a few months. Even now the contract calls for a limited number of lighted nights, and when there is a full moon, the street lamps are turned out.

But when you turn the dials of the radio, you hear English English, not American, and realize that the news bulletin which is being read to you comes from London, not New York, or that the careful Dutch accents are not from The Hague, but from Moscow, a part of the nightly Soviet propaganda.

In the markets East Indian women with 10 or 12 earrings in each ear will sell you cucumbers, or black women with billowy dresses involving some 15 yards of cloth and massive turbans of print calico urge upon you the merits of cassava brea or Javanese will proffer batiks.

But up along the avenues placid Dutch housewives invite you to pancake parties of a morning or to "an evening" at which an endless succession of cooked fruits, ice cream, candy, cake, and drinks will make the round of the rooms. When you go to dinner you will eat rich Surinam dishes, cream of peanut soup, chicken cooked with rice, quantities of sweet butter and rich cream added to everything.

A City of Bewildering Contrasts

It is these bewildering contrasts which make Paramaribo, the chief city of the colony of Surinam, which the world calls Dutch Guiana. On one side is the town with its racial mixture and on the other the jungle where the only black men who have successfully resisted whites receive tribute once each year.

And it is to this jungle which, if you are lucky, the American longest in residence in Paramaribo will take you. It will require canoes and launches, cooks and food. For the railroad runs only once each month, on the second Tuesday, and once in the bush you cannot go to the nearest grocery store for a loaf of bread.

But with Mr. James L. Lawton, American consul, mining man and rubber man, as guide it is possible to push up the river between overhanging banks of orchids, cresting the falls, piercing the very bush itself, with a certainty of welcome at the Negro villages.

Mr. Lawton has a special device of his own, a steamer chair pushed almost flat under the rounded palm leaf boat covering and there the visitor can lie and wonder what has become of civilization in this great wilderness of water, trees, and bush men.

Rich Storehouse for Ethnologist

For the ethnologist the Guiana jungle is a rich storehouse, a laboratory of primitive African civilization in one of its most interesting forms. And even to the casual traveler the "Djukas" present one of the most fascinating pages in the history of mankind. The first "Djukas" came to the colony unwillingly. They came chained in the holds of slave ships.

So cruel were the taskmasters that the slaves braved the bush, ran away and set up colonies of their own from which they foraged to carry on a merciless warfare of pillage, thieving, fire, destruction.

Even imported troops failed to help the planters vanquish the bush men and finally a treaty was negotiated by which the bush men gained certain advantages including perpetual freedom from any form of tax and the payment of a yearly tribute by the solid burghers of Paramaribo. Today they walk the bush with proud mien as befits the conquerors of the white man.

Their aid must be invoked by one who would visit them and it is their glossy black arms which pull at the great 10-foot poles sending the boat up the river eight miles an hour over stretches of rapids and fast water, past parrots and macaws, flapping waterfowl and skimming water birds, chattering monkeys and here and there that great denizen of the jungle, the vulture.

Individualistic in Hair Dressing

The bush men's wooly hair is parted and strained back from the scalp in geometrical patterns and braided tightly in innumerable pigtails. They wear leather thongs to keep their ankles small and they further beautify themselves in their own eyes by scarring their tissue, cutting the skin on faces, arms and bodies in elaborate patterns and inserting black mud so that the flesh swells in the design they have chosen.

There are many villages to visit, The Foot that Has No Resting Place, Try Me, God Knows, where men are to be met with the names of He Speaks the Truth, Laughs When He Talks, Nice Fellow.

The grass and reed huts are so tightly woven that not even the heavy jungle rain penetrates them, the amazing carved utensils made from a single piece of wood, often three or four spoons linked together by wooden chains, all cut from the same block. And one can watch the interesting example of communism as it is practiced, for instance, at the Village of the Foot That Has No Resting Place, where the ruler or "Granman" sees to it that each grain of the harvest comes to the common storehouse and marks each piece of carving with the price it is to fetch in town.

The bush belongs to the Negro but back in town one may trace half a dozen other races. For disappointed in the attempt at slavery the Dutch turned their attention to importing first Chinese, who promptly deserted the pick and shovel for the laundry and grocery shop, then the East Indians until the Indian authorities put a stop to their emigration, and finally Javanese from the Dutch East Indies.

All the pedestrians in Paramaribo must look sharp for bicycles, the favorite vehicles of the colony, and in each house there is a rack where visitors place their machines when they come to call.

The shops have unusual things to eat supplemented by an occasional gift from the bush, venison, little pigs, tapirs, peccaries, or "pengos," bush hens or "moms," and bush turkeys or "poweses."

Colonies of Javanese

Canoe, launch and automobile will take the visitor outside the city, perhaps to Lelydorp, where Javanese are being colonized, each with a tiny farm and each living in a thatched palm-leaf hut from which they run to watch the foreigner with as much interest as the foreigner takes in them.

Or perhaps the way will lead to an East Indian village where the roadside barber plies his trade and where the early rites of a wedding feast are being observed, the bridegroom in tight white trousers, with a long white blouse coming to the hips and wearing garlands of white tissue paper flowers, is setting off to claim his bride, friends and musicians making a fearful din.

One of the most interesting experiences is a Javanese dance on one of the big estates. Mr. Reinders Fokmer, manager of Jagtlust, "Happy Hunting," invited Mr. C. P. De Graff, local Pan American Airways manager; Mrs. De Graff, and me, to one. The trip involved crossing the Surinam on the ferry and arranging for the boat to come back for us at midnight, and then a drive ob about 15 minutes. There are 300 Javanese employees at Jaglust, a number considerably augmented by visitors.

Formally Invited to Dance

Although the chairs had already been placed in the shed for us and everybody knew that we were coming, the Javanese overseer came formally to invite us to dance. Our table was placed across one end of the shed and adorned with tissue paper trees growing an incredible array of blossoms, a huge cake and bottled soft drinks.

In front of the table was the cleared place for dancing, the musicians were in a small alcove, the women in a room behind us and before us were long trencher tables at which the men sat motionless, their filled plates before them waiting for the invocation.

Once the signal for eating was given, the plates were swept clean in short order and it was time for the dancing. The musicians played on two gamelans, a kind of xylophone, their hammers going up and down the keys while another man beat on the two ends of a skin drum and a fourth knocked about a few other brass articles.

The dancing was done by one girl with the men stepping a few measures with her in turn. She wore a gorgeous batik sarong and a tight red velvet bodice. In her hair were rose and blue flowers and she wore a long blue scarf which played an important part in the dance.

The headman put a dark scarf on a brass tray and brought it to each of the visiting men in turn and then to the headmen on the estate. They each paid for another man to do their dancing for them and then for the rest of the night the applicants for dances paid the girl for their turns, making her the richer by some $40 or $50.

Age-Old Ritual Followed

In the dance neither touched each other. The man's movements gave the signal for the steps to be used and then hands, arms, legs and scarves kept time and movement according to age-old ritual.

Outside, the hungry ones were buying from stalls oilcakes, which look like fritters, balls of black rice sweetmeats, fried chicken and kroepoek, somewhat like a thick potato chip and made of cassava and shrimps. And in tense groups by flickering lanterns gambling was going on, either with cards, or with a spinning top, placed under a coconut shell.

Then a dash for the ferry and a long slow sail with a tropic moon and the southern cross overhead illuminating stately royal palms and the white houses of Paramaribo. No sleet, no snow, a gentle warmth, less than three days by plane from Miami, less than four days from New York City. A new world, a different world with no street cars, no subway, no electric-lighted signs, no skyscrapers just around the corner from Broadway.

Going to a Wedding in Dutch Guiana

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor Writer in Land of Picturesque Costumes

Paramaribo Negresses Parade, Carrying on Their Heads Trays of Cake Baked by the Bride.

Quebec Workmen Enforce 'Satisfactory' Auctions

VERDUN, Que., Feb. 14 (AP)—Bailiff's sales are not very profitable to landlords when members of the Verdun Workmen's Association attend them.

When household effects of Mr. Wilfrid Giroux were put on the auction block yesterday, a dining-room suite was knocked down for 5 cents and the total brought in only $2.54. The 74 members of the association at the sale had a tub of water ready for the auctioneer if he did not carry out the auction "satisfactorily." The furniture promptly went back to Mr. Giroux after the sale.

Byrd Tries in Vain To Force Passage Toward the South

ABOARD S.S. BEAR OF OAKLAND, Antarctica, Feb. 14 (via Mackay Radio)—(AP)—Ice today apparently had closed in between this vessel of the Byrd Expedition and Little America and difficulty was experienced in attempting to return to camp after an exploration voyage.

For several days the Bear of Oakland, with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd abroad, has been trying in vain to find a passage to the south and southeast. Officers expressed confidence, however, that before many hours a course would be found. During the day, it was estimated, more than 200 different courses were steered.

The delay offered natural scientists aboard a splendid opportunity for the work of charting the bottom of the unknown sea. This is done with what is called a sonic depth-finding apparatus. It makes a sharp sound under water, which is echoed back from the bottom. By counting the lapse of time between the sound and the echo, the depth of the sea at that point can be accurately calculated.

Rear Admiral Byrd said the fight to get out of the ice pack was the toughest in his experience. Because of the breaking up of the bay ice he is most anxious to get the ship back to Little America.

Manx National Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The national debt of the Isle of Man is £580,000, according to the Manx Year Book issued by the Norris Modern Press Ltd. of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Small NRA Fry To Sink or Swim In Own Streams

Barber Shops, Laundries Restaurants Among Those Set Free

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The NRA had today abandoned, to all practical intent and purpose, its efforts to force every small shopkeeper in the country into compulsory observance of NRA codes.

Faced with what has become an almost insurmountable obstacle, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson finally decided to limit national code compliance efforts to industries and lines of business which are of a general national character and either produce or handle commodities which unquestionably go into interstate commerce.

In effect, this action amounts to sidestepping a problem the solution of which would make little or no difference anyway. It means that barber shops, laundries, dry celaning establishments, restaurants, building management, local transportation facilities and similar types of business will no longer bother the NRA nor take up the time of its administrator.

Instead General Johnson will content himself with "encouraging" them to organize themselves for "regional self-government and to adopt regional codes or agreements with the President which would entitle them to the Blue Eagle."

This retreat on one NRA front has its distinct merits. The amount of time and energy which was being spent on forcing every small enterpriser into compliance has during past months been out of all proportion to the possible results. It is big business and industry employing thousands where employment can be made. A little restaurant can use just a certain number of employees, never would need more and probably could never get along on less.

And besides being fruitless, interference with the little fellow has the distinct disadvantage of inviting trouble in the courts. Efforts to force compliance among dry cleaning establishments and restaurants has in many cases resulted in adverse decisions holding that the NRA has no jurisdiction except where there is interstate commerce.

General Johnson's action amounts simply to a frank recognition of both the uselessness and the danger of wasting further time with the small local merchant or shopkeeper. It will undoubtedly clear away a lot of trouble in the courts and, more important still, clear NRA headquarters of the mass of small trouble which has clogged its functioning and obscured more serious affairs.

Secret Hunt for Kidnapers

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 14 (AP)—The hunt for the kidnapers of Mr. Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, spurred by announcement of information to Iowa police that the hideout had been a southwestern Iowa farmhouse, is proceeding secretively.

Winter Busiest Flying Season In Frozen Alaskan Territory

Pilots Who Hopped to Florida for New Plane Say They Prefer Snow-Covered Arctic Wastes for All-Round Aviation

Special to The CHristian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Hopping diagonally across the continent from the frigid mountain regions of Alaska to the torrid stretches of south Florida is all in the day's work to Mr. Joe Crosson and Mr. Walter Jones, two Alaskan fliers now in Miami.

"Where do you prefer flying, in Alaska or Florida?" asked a Monitor correspondent of Mr. Crosson as he was preparing to take up on its final test of one of the three new eight-passenger planes he and Mr. Jones are conditioning at the Pan American service field for the Pacific-Alaska service.

Having always been told that flying conditions in Miami are as near perfect as any place it was naturally expected that the reply would include the usual flattering encomiums. But here was an honest gentleman.

"Give me Alaska every time," Mr. Crosson exclaimed with earnestness.

Standing on the field in the blazing tropical sunshine, the answer came like a refreshing cool breeze straight from Alaska.

"But really," the inquirer insisted, "isn't flying more difficult up there in the snow, among the mountains?"

"Not a bit," he said. "We use skis in place of wheels on the planes for landing during seven months of the year, and as everything is covered with snow there is a good landing field under us most of the time. In Central Alaska, where we operate out of Fairbanks in all directions, the air is very clear, no fog and few storms, but cold. That's what I like."

Fairbanks is becoming the aviation center of Alaska, it was learned. Many short passenger and mail routes radiate from there. Mail has been carried by air in Alaska for about two years, but passenger service on regular schedules is comparatively new. Air travel is becoming so popular up there that the service already demands expansion. So these two crack pilots, who have won fame for their daring and ability, were sent to Miami to oversee the conditioning of three eight-passenger planes and installation of motors especially adapted to cold weather flying.

Winter is the busy season for aviation in Alaska. This is due, the pilots explained, to the fact that no one travels by dog team any more—that is, when it is possible to use the air service. A trip that required days to make by the old method, can now be done in a few minutes by air.

The days are so short there in winter that one sees the sun for only two hours, although there is twilight for four or five hours. In summer planes run only on charter trips, the regular schedules being discontinued with the passing of winter. Then the fliers make up for the long nights of winter by having sunshine 24 hours a day if they wish to catch it by flying high enough. At a height of 3500 feet, in June, they can see the sunshine at midnight at Fairbanks.

During this interesting interview, the new plane was being loaded with sandbags to approximate weight of a full load of passengers, something over 6400 pounds. Suddenly the motor roared and Mr. Crosson said good-by.

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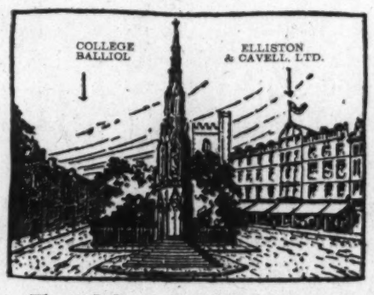

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ARCHER: Raincoats? That's news to me. I thought I'd tried The Fifty Shilling Tailors for everything.
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ARCHER: That's no news anyway. I've always marvelled at the way they can fit you out of stock—they've got so good at it with me that I've stopped having my overcoats made to measure.
MATHEWS: I must say when it comes to suits...
ARCHER: Ah yes! I agree. I like to take my time over a suit. That's only fair to the Tailor, so that he can get every line and corner dead right.
MATHEWS: That looks like a new suit of theirs. Have you been getting ready for Spring?
ARCHER: Yes, last Spring.
MATHEWS: Good heavens! D'you mean it's had a year's wear?
ARCHER: Two or three days every week since last February.
MATHEWS: Well, as a Rational Tailoring enthusiast I thought I was used to pleasant surprises but this beats the lot. I've a good mind to get another new worsted myself on the strength of it. On your experience that ought to last me till about 1937!
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American Bar Opens Its War On Criminals

Questionnaire Goes Out to 1400 State and Local Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—A nation-wide endeavor to trace organized crime to its very roots, find out what it feeds on, and how it can best be stamped out, is the American bar's answer to the oft-echoed statement of the late Chief Justice Taft that "the administration of criminal law is a disgrace to our civilization."

Some 1400 state and local bar associations have been rallied to arms against the criminal and his allies by the American Bar Association. What is wrong with criminal law and its enforcement, and what can the lawyer do to correct it? This question the local and state bar groups have been asked to answer. On the basis of the replies a national program will be developed—a program of lawyer leadership—and then efforts made to put it into action.

This particular endeavor is part of the four-point national bar program adopted last August when the American Bar Association met at Grand Rapids. Speedily putting the plan into action, the headquarters staff of the association here has sent out a long questionnaire to the 1400 bar groups, and these are understood to be hard at work on their answers.

The whole subject of improving the administration of criminal justice, it is pointed out by Mr. Earle E. Evans, president of the association, "calls peculiarly for lawyer leadership and must be attended to with thoroughness and dispatch." Referring to the Taft statement, Mr. Evans adds:

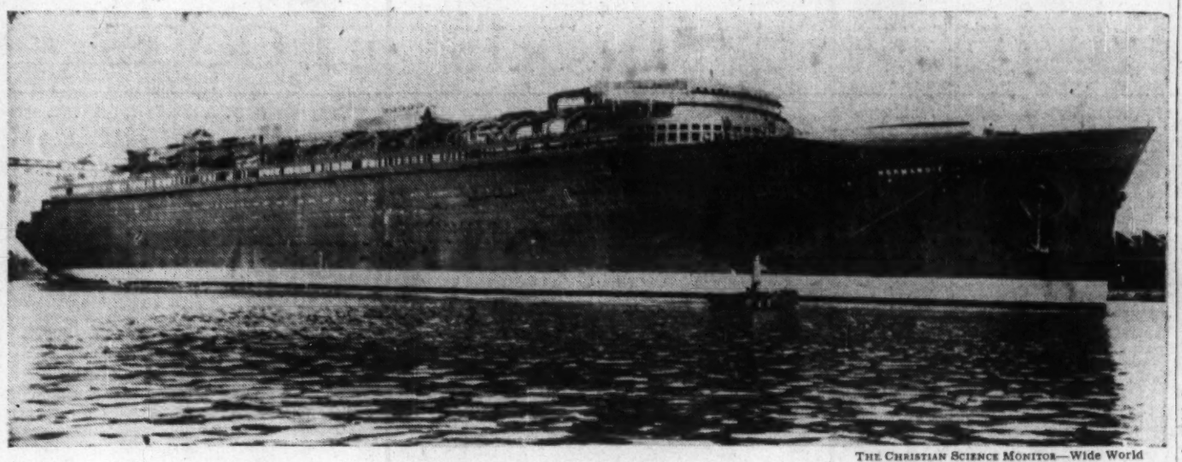
"We are going to first find out why this 'disgrace to our civilization' continues. Many people think they know why, but we believe that we can best get what we need in this all-important matter from the lawyers of the country."

In the questionnaire, the problem is approached from 10 different angles, namely, the relation between politics and crime, the functioning of the prosecutor, the functioning of the police, the prevalence of the "lawyer criminal," the extent of racketeering, kidnaping, the character of criminal procedure followed, the participation of federal authorities in local law enforcement, the attitude of the bar, and miscellaneous problems.

Steel Scrap Prices Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The Iron Age composite price for heavy melting steel scrap has risen to $12.08 a ton from $11.92, making a new high for the year. The 1933 top, reached last August, was $12.25 a ton.

Her Shadow Falls Athwart Atlantic Records



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New French Liner Normandie

This Newest and Largest, and Which Is Expected To Be the Swiftest Liner Afloat, Is Now Rapidly Nearing Completion as the Photograph Indicates.

The Normandie is lying at her berth in St. Nazaire, where she is being fitted with her superstructure, and possibly will initiate her Havre-New York service in the present year. It is expected she will do the distance in 4½ days, being capable of a sustained speed of 28 to 29 knots. She is 1020 feet long, 117 feet beam, and will carry accommodations for 2132 passengers.

U. S.-Japanese War Called an Absurdity

(Continued from Page 1)

racial problems or economic conflict could bring about war. He stated forcefully that commercial rivalry between nations is not the basic cause of all armed conflicts, and that America and Japan were commercial colleagues rather than rivals anyway.

New Deal Ideals

Then he gave an early indication of "new deal" ideals by writing:

"Stiff competition in the foreign field will benefit our inflated standards of profit and bring about a more careful study of foreign markets as well as a more elastic adaptation to them."

It is against this broad realistic background that President Roosevelt welcomed the new Japanese Ambassador yesterday.

Mr. Saito said:

"Eastern Asia at present is passing through a very important period. Japan some time ago was constrained to take decisive steps for the consolidation of stability and good order in that region. Peace in eastern Asia has been, and ever will be, the genuine aim and abiding aspiration of the Japanese nation, and whatever action Japan may take will always be taken in its interests. I am happy in believing that there are many Americans who have a sympathetic and discerning understanding of the whole situation and the difficulties Japan has had to face.

"The industries of the two countries are largely complementary; their economic interests are not conflicting with each other. Our vast mutual trade, the largest between any two countries on the Pacific, is highly valuable to both our nations. There should be ways and means by which we could profitably unite our efforts in the common struggle against the economic depression which still weighs heavily upon all humanity."

Mr. Roosevelt, in his reply, said in part:

"I share fully the view which you have expressed that all questions which may arise between our two countries will be resolved in a spirit of friendship and mutual confidence. You will find this Government devoted now as in the past to the principle of maintaining peace in the Pacific region as elsewhere. It is our constant desire that by coöperation all the countries of the Pacific region may continue to enjoy peace and may attain conditions of abiding prosperity."

San Francisco Chinese Pay Debts on New Year

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14 (AP)—San Francisco's Chinese opened their purses to square all debts yesterday as they observed their New Year's Eve by "surrounding the furnace" for feasting and merrymaking.

Before the sun rose today, marking the dawn of the new year (lunar calendar) obligations must be paid off under the centuries-old custom. Red paper labels pasted on front doors came off and bright new ones, bearing auspicious inscriptions, take their place.

Rice cakes and wheat cakes are delicacies at the traditional feast of "surrounding the furnace." The feast starts seven days of rituals, dragon parades, fireworks and relaxation from the cares of business and labor, to be climaxed with the "fête of the lanterns" when Chinatown will glow with the soft colored patterns of thousands of swinging beacons.

Welfare Workers Find Permanent Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"The more than 1500 families in Charlotte who have been taken off the relief work projects apparently have obtained gainful and permanent employment, for very few are returning for aid," Mr. Charles F. Gilmore, executive secretary of the United Welfare Federation, said here.

Hayes Asks State To Study English System of Justice

Commission Would Seek Ways to Speed Up Court Action

A legislative committee to investigate the English system of dispensing justice and to discover means of speeding up court action has been proposed in a petition filed today by Representative Martin Hayes.

This commission would give special heed to the restoring of corporal punishment against criminals caught in minor violations of the law. Thus savage assaults by the criminals against society have led to the consideration of reprisals by society against the criminal.

The commission as outlined by Representative Hayes would consist of one senator, appointed by the President of the Senate, two representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House and two additional members to be appointed by the Governor. This commission would be ordered to report to the Legislature not later than May 15 and would be permitted an appropriation not to exceed $25,000 for traveling expenses.

The design of this petition is to ascertain means of overcoming the law's delay and to arrive at a simple, direct method of dispensing justice such as England is credited with possessing. The hearing of this proposal before the rules committee is set for next Monday.

Many Old Health Rules Blasted As Unimportant or Harmful

University of Michigan's Director of Health Service Attacks Ancient Axioms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Many rules for health and hygiene, long taught as axioms in the public schools, are now regarded as unimportant, according to Dr. Warren E. Forsythe, director of the health service at University of Michigan.

Writing in the Bulletin of the Michigan School of Education, Dr. Forsythe gives a list of ideas which, he says, are outdated or actually harmful from the present medical viewpoint.

Deep-breathing exercises are unnecessary, he said, because breathing should be only in response to body activity.

Encouraging the drinking of large amounts of water, said Dr. Forsythe, is an outdated practice. Given a ready supply, he said, normal people will drink what they really need.

Evils of poorly ventilated rooms, he said, have long been stressed as causing a lack of oxygen and a harmful increase in carbon dioxide. Now, however, it has been established that there is never a lack of oxygen nor an excess of carbon dioxide, and that the essential problem of ventilation is one of heat regulation.

Dr. Forsythe said that social custom alone has set the time for eating, and that between-meal piecing need not be harmful if the quality and quantity of the food are right. Related to this, he said, is the taboo against combining sour foods and milk.

Green apples have been unjustly maligned, along with other fruits and foods, said the doctor, being blamed for stomach aches really due to other causes.

Bathing and washing, he said, are important for social and æsthetic reasons, but their health virtues are difficult or impossible to prove. While pupils are commanded to stand up straight as a health measure, he observed that personal appearance and self-respect should dictate a good posture, but that it was likely good posture depended on good health, not health on posture.

Jimenez Party Carries Costa Rican Elections

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—President Jimenez was assured yesterday of a large majority in Congress, on the basis of results of Feb. 11 elections. The new Congress will meet May 1.

The Republican National Party won 15 out of 21 seats contested. The opposition elected only six, including two Communists. Political parties here do not have well-defined programs, being temporary groups formed around political leaders. Over 100 such groups were registered in the election, with 150 candidates contesting the polls. Congress is composed of 43 members, elected for four-year terms. Twenty-two were elected in 1932.

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OUR garments are the kind you've always wanted. They satisfy your desire for fine quality and save your purse by their low price and long, dependable wear.
All garments shown are our own exclusive models, made in our own workrooms—materials include the popular Scotch Tweeds, and Botany, Shetland, Hebrides and Cheviot Handwoven Homespuns.

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf
All Etiens Michel's Skill in
WALDORF PASTRIES
● In a sunlighted department of one of the Waldorf huge kitchens, there is a quiet man of stocky build who has a wealth of experience in pastries such as is seldom found on this side of the Atlantic.
● Etiens Michel is his name, who, in his younger days, conducted a "patisserie" in Paris . . . a pastry shop whose exquisite creations are world famous, in a land where pastries are on a plane far above anything we Americans have any idea of.
● Special cakes . . . for anniversaries, weddings and parties are particularly his specialty, into which he puts new flavors, new combinations and new artistic designs.
● Pastries of all descriptions, absolutely fresh, surely offer Waldorf patrons a wonderful dessert to go with the many fine "specials."
WEDNESDAY EVENING SPECIAL
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Lenten Special—FRIED CLAMS (Small, tender Clams, rolled in Cracker Crumbs) Chilli Sauce, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 30c
THURSDAY SPECIALS
BAKED PURE PORK SAUSAGES Brown Gravy Mashed Potatoes Rolls and Butter 20c
CORNED BEEF with CABBAGE or New Spinach Chow-Mato Boiled Potato Rolls and Butter 30c
Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
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President
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We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
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NEW ENGLAND DAYS
One of the Greatest Furniture Offerings in Sears' History!
CLEARANCE
100% ANGORA MOHAIR
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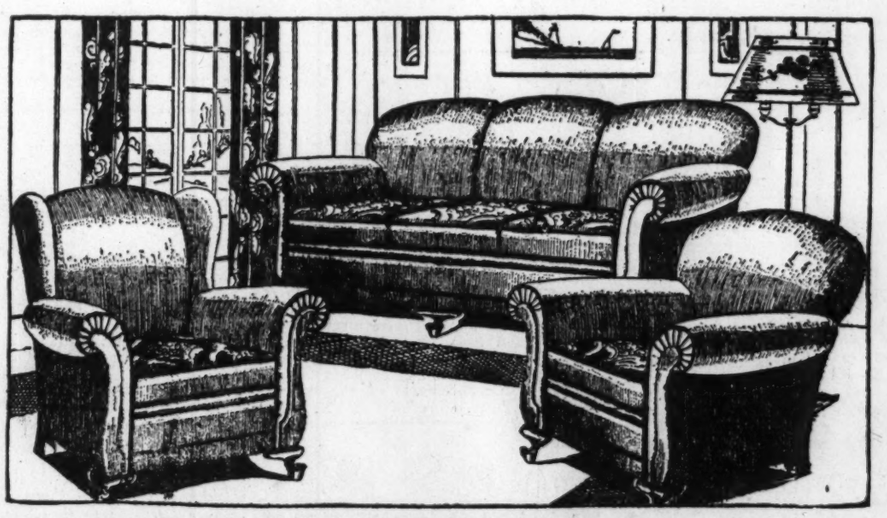

Better Hurry For There Are Just 17 Suites—At
$79
Regularly Priced $129.00
$7 Down—$7 Monthly—Delivered
Small Carrying Charge

SATURDAY LAST DAY—NEW ENGLAND DAYS
Bought At A Great Sacrifice in Price—Now Selling The Same Way!
From A. and M. Karagheusian
Famous American Oriental RUGS
$6 Down—$7 Monthly
Small Carrying Charge
$67.50 Delivered
Size 9x12 Feet or 8.3x10.6 Ft.
● The product of a mill whose rugs have come down through the ages and have stood the service test of time.
● Every rug an exact copy of fabulously priced Orientals.
● Every rug woven from the finest selected wools.
● Every rug seamless—and fringed—with that deep-lustrous pile which characterizes the beauty of their originals.
● We can assure you no more at this price when we have disposed of this very special purchase.
● Thrift-wise homemakers will make selections early.
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29 Suites—At
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When have you seen 100% Angora Mohair living room suites priced so sensationally low? No need to tell you that at $79.00—$99.00 and $119.00 these suites represent the greatest buy in the history of furniture selling.
"There's More To Upholstered Furniture Than Meets The Eye!"
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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Testing Our Shopping Manners

Something to Be Said on Motor Courtesy—Yes?

Etiquette in Daily Living—14

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS article are presented still more public occasions which can be used as practice lessons for etiquette fans.

Exhibit F—In Stores

Shopping provides many opportunities to raise one's rating average. For instance one waits with patience one's turn to be served and doesn't try to slide to base in ahead of a fellow customer. This needs special watching at service desks where returned goods are accepted. Many of these desks are inadequately supplied with help and the wait is often very trying. But it teaches an alert buyer to be wiser in future purchases so that visits to the return counter will be reduced to a minimum. One asks a floor-walker or information desk about store directions and doesn't interrupt a clerk busy with another customer.

When waited upon one states his needs plainly and clearly. If a clerk is inefficient and ignorant of her stock it is sometimes kind to thank her for her trouble and return later for more efficient help. Certainly this is better than growing impatient and losing one's temper. If a mistake has been made or the occasion for a complaint has arisen one takes it to the person in authority and states the difficulty with dignity. But first it is wise to follow Mr. Meagles' advice in "Little Dorrit": "Take your time. Count five-and-twenty, Tattycoram." When one has quieted down, the situation often proves not worth a complaint.

In stores where goods are displayed so that one can handle them, consideration demands that this be done with clean hands or gloves, neatly and carefully, so that merchandise will not be mauled around and maybe dropped on the floor to be trampled under foot. Children should never on any account be allowed to handle any store goods on display. It seems hardly necessary to suggest that they be taught scrupulous honesty in such places as candy stores and groceries where tempting goodies are on open display.

One who would take a post-graduate course in store etiquette can find ample opportunity at any bargain sale where honesty, unselfishness, wisdom, economy, judgment and loving-kindness are in great demand.

Exhibit G—On the Highways

Probably most people will agree that here again one must watch his step if he is going to deserve a high rating at the end of the day or week. Often people well mannered in general lose their sense of decorum and throw good breeding to the four winds directly they step on the gas. Stop and go signals, rules of the road are more than devices of the etiquette experts, and yet how often drivers forget to be grateful for these safety guards and become abusive instead. Outwitting a policeman or giving him some smart talk (either to his face or behind his back) isn't a very fine example to small passengers who should be learning to respect the law. Drivers sometimes lose their tempers completely at fellow drivers and instead of pleasant salutations on the road they hurl at them insulting remarks. Even pleasure trips come in for their share of this until the exhilaration that might have resulted from the occasion runs at a very low ebb.

A usually well-poised man was greatly put out at the antics of a car careening toward him with lights full on, blinding to him in a fast deepening twilight. Stopping his car and leaning far out of his window he yelled at the offender, inarticulate in his exasperation, "Dim your dammers!" as the culprit, driven by a woman novice, wabbled by.

"Set a seal upon my lips for today," is a good daily reminder for the motorist.

Exhibit H—At Church

If one fails to obey the little laws of love it may be not so much because he doesn't know them as because he hasn't thought things through. This surely is the case of one who doesn't come up to the 100 per cent rating in his manners at church. The one who goes to church with his heart filled with love for God and his fellow-man has a clear standard set him by that great authority on behavior who said, "Love doth not behave itself unseemly." Pondering on this will probably reveal to him any unseemliness he may from time to time have been guilty of.

One may, for instance, mistake emotional ecstasy for spiritual exaltation, which reveals itself in dignity and serenity but is no less warm and tender on this account. The quiet radiance of spiritual joy tells the story of loving-kindness to a friend one sees across the aisle just as effectually as does bustling over beside him to snatch a bit of gossip.

Seemliness urges one to be in his seat before the service begins, not only out of consideration for others but that he may not be deprived of any portion himself. One doesn't fidget or move about unnecessarily and one pays earnest and ardent attention to the entire service. Is it necessary to add that going to sleep would indeed be unseemly? Surely one wouldn't depart so far from seemliness as to preen oneself in one's pocket mirror, to use powder puff or lip-stick or adjust one's hair in church where one has come to add to his treasures of spiritual beauty and selflessness. If a woman removes her wrap she takes care to do so at a time that will cause the least disturbance and she does not interrupt the closing exercises by readjusting it.

If one stops to speak to a friend after the service one would not criticize or find fault or complain or gossip or talk about silly trivialities. Surely he wouldn't solicit orders or use this occasion as a chance to advance himself socially or in a business way. Some persons prefer to go directly home to ponder upon what they have heard. They should be permitted to do so without having to force their way through groups which are blockading the foyer or doorways.

As one thinks these things through many opportunities will be opened up to him to put into practice the little laws of love in his endeavors to remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.

(This series of 25 articles is running on Wednesdays.)

What Will Your Club Do?

The Challenge of Today Is First to Become Informed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DON'T spend too much time with the past," said Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole recently, upon opening a board meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, "Don't tell us what has been done. Tell us what you are going to do."

The past record of women's clubs is a matter of history. It is written large in books, and in bettered community life. Their future hangs in the balance. On the one side of the scale is a world eager for enlightened leadership along lines with which women are most familiar, and in which they are most influential. On the other side is the splendid machinery of organized club life.

The question which is heard on every hand is; "Are the clubs going to throw every ounce of their power, all of their prestige, and all of their earnest prayers toward establishing world peace, civic righteousness and economic freedom?" There is never a doubt that they can accomplish tremendous things; the only question is "what are they going to do?"

Mrs. J. L. Blankenburg, a former vice president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and one who has watched the development of the organization for many years, told the women, at the meeting mentioned, that they had not done half that they should have done. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt followed by remarking that she was dreadfully disappointed in them. "But" said Mrs. Catt, "I am waiting for someone to do something overwhelming for the world."

Those are the opinions and impressions of two women leaders. We could quote many others along the same line. What are the men saying?

We sat in a meeting of a State Federation of Women's Clubs the other day and listened to the impassioned plea of a man. This man is a doer of big things, one who has been close to the leaders of governmental affairs during the past few months. He had given up an hour from a tremendously busy life to attend that meeting. He wasted no time. He indulged in no pretty compliments and senseless felicitations. These are some of his words:

Make Yourselves Heard

"We are coming, as a nation, and a world, into an epoch so important that I am here to ask you, as leaders in your communities, to make yourselves heard; to ask you to make your programs for the next year very serious ones. Give almost exclusive attention to the difficult questions which are before us.

"During the last 10 months this Government has made more fundamental changes than were made in the four years of the French Revolution, and without bloodshed.

"I am not here to say that all of this has been good, but I do say that it is leading to good; we have been priming the pumps. Some will tell you that we are not succeeding. Well, that makes a good topic of discussion, but it is not true. We had experienced a long, vicious spiral downward, and it is going to take a long pull upward, but we are going to succeed in that pull.

An Enlightened Patriotism

"I do not fear for this Government, neither do you. That is why I am asking you to show your pride in your country, and your world, by becoming more intelligently informed; more indomitable than you have yet dreamed of being."

For the next few weeks we are going to publish forward-looking plans as they are being developed by leaders in different organizations and fields of activity. With one prominent club woman we say "The morning cometh." We believe that organized women will hasten the coming.

Drawn by K. Mulready for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two-Purpose Skirts

A black velvet skirt is a very useful feature in the wardrobe of the woman of moderate means. Worn with a variety of blouses, it is adaptable for many occasions. In the illustration, the left-hand figure wears a satin high-necked blouse knotted or tied in a bow at the back of the throat. The other figure is dressed for the theater or for an evening party in a blouse of silver lamé.

At the Sign of the Weather Vane

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

IT IS a stirring season. Everything is in motion. "Windblown" is the expression.

Having emerged from the sheaths in which we all looked like chrysalises or inchworms, we now flutter in our draperies like naiads. It was the wind—so one must imagine—that blew up the brim of one's hat, revealing the hair-fringed forehead; blew forward the skirt of one's coat (for these fashion winds come from all directions); disturbed the repose of the full sleeves and rippled them at the elbow, crumpled the revers; tugged the shoulders down, and finally tore open the front of the buffeted coat, enabling it to reveal very charmingly the dashing print of which the frock is made.

It's really impossible to hold on to settled conviction when the wind is blowing several gales at the same time. Therefore, it is a style world at the moment without fixations. The train which one evening sweeps the floor majestically on another evening may become a cascading drapery or a flowing mantle. Sleeves button in and unbutton out. And there may be several pairs of them, each a different color. And there are overdresses and overskirts that convince one that things are not what they seem. These overskirts sometimes tie around the waist, and may spread out into trains. Perhaps there have never been so many collars and bibs, plastrons and stoles, which confuse the original identity of a frock and make it into a multiple costume.

Moreover, if you appear to be wearing a coat, undoubtedly it is a dress. If you seem to be nonchalantly attired for the street—a sunny, semitropical street—without question you have donned your newest frock and are about to spend the afternoon in an easy chair. And, furthermore, it may appear from that garment buttoned up the back that you are preparing to make fudge in the kitchen. But, not at all. You are about to set forth for a smart afternoon function and your apronlike garment is a very chic coat which has borrowed the becoming lines and rear attachments of the domestic uniform.

H. J. K.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

From a Steaming Kettle

When removing the lid from a steaming kettle of food, "chest" the lid toward you (as if hinges were on your side of the lid) so that the steam will escape in the other direction.

(Mrs.) F. P. J., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

* * *

Here is the missing "Trick to Wash Windows" so confidently announced in The Monitor Index under "Things Present" last Friday. The Kink was taken out of the page to make room for last-minute advertising, and through an omission our commission was not divulged to the editor who writes the "Things Present." We hope that while you were hunting for it, you found instead a lot of other good things to read.—Editor of the Women's Page.

More Uses for Vinegar

I was so pleased to read on this page, of two ways of using vinegar (for souring milk and removing ink stains), that I should like to say "thank you" by telling of two other good uses for it.

A little vinegar added to clear water will make it possible to wash windows quickly. By using a chamois skin to wash them, the windows will not need to be wiped—thus saving the hardest part of the work. If the windows are very dirty, it is well, of course, to go over them first with a wet cloth.

A spoonful of vinegar added to the water in which beef is boiling will help to make it more tender, besides adding flavor.

(Mrs.) E. M. T., Boston.

In an Oven on Top of Stove

A covered metal cooking utensil called a Dutch oven which may be used on top of the stove is a great help in cooking many kinds of meat. Almost any chicken may be made moist and tender if cooked in the following manner: Have chicken cut in pieces. Season each piece with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Then fry brown on both sides in chicken fat, bacon fat, or butter. As each piece is browned lay aside in a dish. When all are completed put back in Dutch oven and add a little hot water. Place cover on Dutch oven and cook until tender. Use a very slow fire.

Round steak may be cut in individual pieces and cooked the same way. Some prefer to add a little chopped onion and tomato or cook it in a little left-over chicken or other meat gravy. Round steak may be made delicious and tender when cooked in this way.

(Mrs.) A. C. A., Pasadena, Calif.

* * *

Dear Friends:

In appreciation of "Household Hints from Our Readers" I offer the following:

Washing Curtains

Window curtains will be beautifully clean and crisp if washed by hand in cooked laundry starch thinned with warm water. Rinse twice in warm water to remove excess starch.

For Thickening Gravy

Flour and water for thickening gravy may be quickly mixed by shaking together in a covered jar. First put in the water, using ⅓ cup water for 2 heaping tablespoons flour.

(Mrs.) G. F. C., Delevan, Calif.

Gingerbread Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

Put in pan on stove
1½ tablespoons butter
1 cup brown sugar. Cook until juice sirups.

Into a mixing bowl put
3 tablespoons butter or fat
½ cup sugar
½ cup molasses (New Orleans). Beat all together. Then add
1 egg (unbeaten)
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon ground cloves
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup hot water (not boiling). Mix well, then add the following dry ingredients which have been mixed together:
1¾ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder.

Add to the sirup in pan, pecans and raisins, then pour your cake batter over it and bake in moderate oven 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Serve with whipped cream Serves 10.

For the Up-to-Date Baby

Fashions in the English Nursery World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE English nursery world has its own fashions like everything else, and the up-to-date baby keeps abreast of the styles.

For example, the fashionable baby is wearing a long robe this season. These robes are of finest organdie, trimmed with real lace and finished at the waist with satin ribbon slotted through hand-embroidered flowers. With these are worn French dimity bibs in pink or blue, also hand-embroidered bibs to tie round the waist with ribbon, a trimming of lace distinguishing the girl's from the boy's.

Shetland ol is much in evidence in fancy lace stitches for coatees and bonnets. These are lined with crêpe-de-chine and edged with swansdown or angora.

Bath time for the small boy or girl has been made still more of a delight by the introduction of floating swan soap dishes which save a deal of hunting about for slippery bits of soap that refuse to be caught. Even the tooth brushes have not been overlooked and colored bears, rabbits and chickens are doing duty as holders. It is fun to put your tooth brush away if you have an animal to take care of it. It is also fun to wash before meals if you have a cake of soap with a colored picture and a motto impressed upon it that lasts as long as the soap lasts.

Papier-mâché baths that are light to lift, unbreakable, and excellent on a journey, are decorated inside with nursery pictures and rhymes. Another invaluable article when traveling, although it cannot be said to be exactly a novelty, is the Italian plaited cradle. Pliable and light, these cradles, which are attractively decorated in rich raffia designs, have a handle on either side, enabling them to be moved about with ease. To go with the cradle is the covered Italian basket, large enough to carry many of the small necessities needed on a journey.

There are many new ideas in gay enameled nursery furniture. In place of the open bars of the cot, half blocked sides and back are being made, which are found to be cozier and less drafty. Another novel cot is fitted with a semi-circular end cupboard, made up in white or colored enamel, for housing bed linen or other nursery requirements. The kiddies' own suite is a charming little addition to the nursery, consisting of a small wardrobe, dressing-table, and cupboard chest, in which the child can be early taught to put away its own things in their appointed places. Folding screens are being decorated with brightly colored wooden cut-out figures, and a Christopher Robin folding screen can be obtained in a spongeable material to insure it against grubby fingers that want to touch. There are also washable and fadeless floor rugs in jolly designs, nursery tables with legs that unscrew for storing, and substantial "policeman" and "Nanny" electric lamps and shades, the heavy colored figures making them difficult to knock over.

As for Hats—

Color is introduced into millinery by little bunches of berries and other fruits. Hand-embroidered detail in wool yarn and raffia characterize some of the smartest hats. Belting and shirred taffeta are employed to produce striking effects. With pleats, seams and tucks drapery becomes a matter for admiration defying analysis.

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Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

EACH 15c PER CAN

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● *Practical*
PERMANENT Wave $7.50

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Enclosed find 10c to cover postage for which you are to send me generous samples, one each of above.
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Children love Horlick's. It is so tempting. Mothers give them this concentrated food-drink regularly with meals and between meals. They thrive on it!

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For a limited time we are making a special offer to users of Horlick's Malted Milk. We will send free a valuable penlight flashlight which retails for 75 cents. Just mail us a wrapper from a one-pound bottle of

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Please send me Aluminum penlight complete with batteries and light. I am enclosing front panel of a wrapper from a one-pound (or five-pound) package of Horlick's.
Name
Address
City

The Home Forum

China New Year

(Beginning this year on February 14 of the Gregorian calendar)

(I) The Day Before

In the thin gray streets
The people are hurrying East,
Hurrying West,
Hurrying North,
Hurrying South.
String-hung parcels
Of pink and magenta
Dangle from their fingers.
Bright new lanterns
Of paper and silk
Swing from their hands.
The odor of New Year food
Slides, warm and sweet,
Through the doorways.
The thin gray streets
Are quick with the sound
Of home-bound feet—
Hurrying East
Hurrying West,
Hurrying North,
Hurrying South.

(II) New Year's Eve

From every home
A little light
Shines through the dark.

Within, at the family altar,
The hush of prayer
Breaks from its quiet awe
Into warmth and feasting.
Children are clumsy with sleep,
But no eye closes
As the New Year comes like a presence,
Felt in the room.

From every home
A little light
Shines through the dark.

(III) New Year's Day

In the sky
A red kite flies like a flame;
The new toy whirligigs
Clatter on the eaves
In the first wind from the south.
The gongs quiver
In the village temple,
And round white dough-cakes
Are piled between the joss-sticks
Before the kitchen god.
Free for a day,
The little apprentices
Spread their young arms
In blue cotton coats
Turquoise with newness;
And the fat girl-child
Of the village tinker
Kicks her cerise shoes.
The strolling candy-maker
Spins the colored shapes
Of festal lanterns
While children's eyes
Move with his hands;
And friends bear gifts
To gates freshly pasted
With New Year red.
In the sky
A red kite flies like a flame
In the first wind from the south.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Ambition or Art?

The contrast between ambition and art, between preoccupation and spontaneity, has been vividly dramatized by a French critic in the persons of Berlioz and Cesar Franck. "Franck," he says, "is one of the noblest of artistic figures: glory, that stimulant so strong with romantic natures, seemed not to count for him. . . . Berlioz, for instance, dreamed of excitement. He wished to loose among shuddering crowds the clamour of Babylonian orchestras. He prepared his public, hired halls, organized rehearsals. He sent articles to newspapers, manoeuvred the advertising. . . . Cesar Franck, on the contrary, saw in the work of art only an act of the inner life, something like a silent virtue. His life had the beautiful spiritual unity of direct careers, built up slowly, far from passions and rumors, devoted to thought. This was what gave him his serene dignity."—From "Artistic Ideals," by DANIEL MASON. (New York: Norton.)

Moons

Your moon is literal,
Of transient light,
The poet's mental,
And perpetually bright.

LE BARON COOKE.

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Up the River To London

PILOT aboard, the little cargo boat nosed her way into the mouth of the Thames. She had been welcomed by the green and tan coasts of Essex and Kent, and now she was nearing the end of her throbbing journey over the North Sea. The skipper was happy. The foreign passengers were expectant. The English travelers wondered why they continued to feel thrilled over the prospect of creeping up the Thames.

"Twenty-seven times have I done this trip," declared one, "and yet I love it."

There is a fascination about the river and her quaint assortment of craft. Old wooden warships, training ships, sailing vessels gliding, barges carrying coal and motor-cars, a white troopship, blue-banded, which takes a crowd of schoolboys on a pleasure cruise between trooping seasons; little rowing boats that bob about in the ship's wash; motor launches zipping along with holiday parties, gramophones blaring a popular tune; funnels of big steamers that ply between England and Africa showing through a lattice of cranes.

But it is not only the river that is so attractive. There is a distinctiveness about the craggy outlines of the buildings, the dirty, smoky buildings that have eaten their way down the river shores of Essex. Oil tanks, glistening like huge silver buttons on the factory-clad banks, have an indefinable charm; although one feels sorry for those who must live and work in the smoky atmosphere. While admitting that "something should be done about London's smoke," one cannot but admire the sunset haze, a blue velvet all shot with mauve, red and gold.

Funny old names: Gravesend and Greenwich, Limehouse and Bow. Greenwich is lovely from the river and reminds one of great days and people: the Tudor Elizabeth, whose influence is still felt in her country, her country's nestling and fledgling colonies and those that have spread their wings; of Pepys, Wren, Nelson. Greenwich, which is the world's timepiece, measuring the present until we realize its boundlessness.

Limehouse is not beautiful, nor is Bow. It is better to look ahead to the old turrets, towers and domes of London as they salute from a distance. The shining Cross of St. Paul's Cathedral; the warning, fiery ball of the Monument; the solidity of the Port of London Authority building; St. Brides; the Tower Bridge astride the river.

It is when the arms of the bridge open with a welcoming gesture, that one feels the "sanctuary" of London. When the arms are lifting and the lines of traffic stand still, on either side of the river, to allow the vessel to pass, people stop and lean over the bridge to see the visitor and bus passengers rise from their seats and crane their necks to watch the ship. Ships passengers gather on deck to stare at the gaunt, gray bridge, the towers, the chains, the coat of arms.

Slowly the arms drop to form a busy road once more. Traffic surges over from the city and the Surrey sides of London and the ship is shut in. Shut in the Pool of London, the guest-room for London's ship visitors, London Bridge ahead, Tower Bridge astern, White Tower on guard.

Red, double-decked buses go roaring over the two bridges to disappear past Southwark Cathedral or into the City. Electric skysigns flicker, glare and dim over and over again all night long, their reflections quaking in the dark waters.

A pleasure boat, returning from a day trip to Margate, enters the Pool and settles down at the pier by the gray Tower of London.

Occasionally a tug hoots, mournfully, and the Tower Bridge opens to admit other travelers—

Things quieten. The river sleeps.

Early in the morning under a sun-washed mist, unclogged by smoke, the river will wake to the sound of running chains and creaking hatches, the whacking of hawsers and a slashing of tarpaulin. Cargo unloading! A. P.

Minstrelsy

The wandering wind
Draws luting sound
From strings of rain
Hung silverly
Through fragrant boughs
Of eucalyptus.

—OLGA MARIE FLOHR, in *Westward*.

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maine Coast, by Kenneth Shopen

Blue in Art and Nature

Without blue how very different, indeed how unthinkably different, would some of the Old Masters be! Murillo, for instance, to whom the Madonna was constantly sitting. Take blue from Titian's robes and mountains, and what would be left? Take blue from Poussin's skies, and the pictures, for all their fine drawing, would be ordinary. The Barbizon men used blue—usually the blue of the French laborer's jacket or a peasant woman's head-dress—with charming effect. Cotman would have been lost had he forgotten his cobalt. Blue is the life of Whistler's river nocturnes and his Valparaiso series. Nattier gave his name to a shade of it. What could be more lovely than the famous water-colour known as Turner's "Blue Righ!"?

One of my first conscious realizations of blue was in Switzerland, when our driver insisted on stopping his horse somewhere on the road in order that we might walk through a little odorous pine-wood to visit a lake whose water, looked into from a boat over whose side we leaned, was of the purest blue. Whether this hue came from its depth and clarity or from some physical cause, I cannot say; but probably from an ingredient, for the water of the Silent Pool near Gomshall has a somewhat similar quality. The Blauen See, as I think my Swiss lake was called, must have made a great impression on me, for, although forty-three years have passed, I can reconstruct it now. Had it not been for the stillness and intensity and unreality of its blue, which was more like atmosphere than water, I should have forgotten it.

This was my first momentous association with this divine colour; my latest meeting with an unexpected blaze of it, almost overwhelming in its suddenness and its beauty, was at Winchelsea. I had heard much about the new windows which in 1931 were unveiled . . . but I was not prepared for such a shock of pleasure as I received on entering the west door and being confronted by the prismatic beams that then meet the eyes. At first, although conscious of the transfiguration of the whole wall, one is aware only of the central window, celebrating Praise and Resurrection, which is suffused with an amethystine radiance. Having studied its thoughtful symbolism, . . . I turned to the left into the north aisle to see the new window there, and it was then that I was lost in the azure once again. For this design, representing the birth, with the Madonna and Child in the central light, is of a rich and burning blue. It is blue in detail and blue in the mass. The day was sunny, so that an added effulgence was diffused, every ray of which was blue.—E. V. Lucas, in "Lemon Verbena and Other Essays" (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

THIS dashing oil painting is from the current exhibition of the artists of Chicago and vicinity, now on view at the Art Institute of Chicago. Mr. Shopen is one of the younger Chicago painters who graduated from the school of the Art Institute about four years ago. He is also an accomplished etcher; but, curiously enough, the style of his etchings is so different from that of his paintings that they do not seem to be the work of the same man. His etchings are very delicate, though firm in line, and contain few dark masses. His painting, on the other hand, is always characterized by vigorous contrasts and brilliant patterns of light and dark, simple in color scheme, but rich in tone.

A landscape of this type does not aim to be literally true to nature in the sense that a camera would, but rather to express the true spirit of the subject by a suppression of unimportant detail and an emphasis upon the major interests. In other words, this is not intended to be the portrait of a certain lighthouse and a few boats. Its title is "Maine Coast," and it gives, in one small area, many of the outstanding characteristics of this coast, set down in a crisp decorative fashion which is also one of the essential properties of art: a good work of art, regardless of its subject, should possess decorative value. By that I mean handsome pattern—a pleasant and satisfying arrangement of the shapes and colors, regardless of their literal meaning.

Mr. Shopen has spent many summers on the coast of Maine and understands it thoroughly. I, too, happen to know the coast fairly well, and am familiar with the very spot where he painted this picture. It is true in impression to the place where it was painted, but what I like most about it is its truth to the whole coast of Maine rather than to any particular part of it.

The construction of the picture, or its composition, is well worked out. With so many sharp contrasts, it was necessary to find subtle ways of binding the whole together to give an effect of unity. The brilliant white of the buildings has been carried across by the distant sailboat and the surf behind the trees, diminished as it reaches the edge by the cutting across of the trees. These tones are echoed in lower key by the light cloud at the top and the breaking wave at the bottom. The flurry of rain sweeping down from the cloud tends to unite the upper dark mass with the dark pattern of the trees, and this line is echoed in a parallel in the profile of the rocks in the immediate foreground. The color as a whole is somber, relieved here and there by small areas of brighter color. The whole picture gives an effect of outdoor freshness, the movement of wind and water and the sting of the salt air. It is also a carefully worked out design.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

A Colonial Farmer Speaks

The barn, with regard to its situation, size, convenience, and good finishing, is an object, in the mind of a farmer, superior even to that of his dwelling. Many do not care much how they are lodged, provided that they have a good barn and barn-yard, and indeed it is the criterion by which I always judge of a farmer's prosperity. On this building he never begrudges his money. The middle-sized ones are commonly fifty by thirty feet; mine is sixty by thirty-five and cost two hundred and twenty dollars. They are either shingled, clap-boarded, or boarded on the outside. Therein we lodge all our grain, and within many operations are performed, such as threshing, and cleaning of flax and husking the corn, etc. Therein the horses are stabled and the oxen stall-fed. In the summer the women resort to it, in order to spin their wool. The neatness of our boarded floors, the great draught of air caused by the open doors, which are always made wide enough to permit a loaded wagon to enter, and their breadth afford [the women] an opportunity of spinning long threads, of carding at their ease. Many farmers have several barracks in their barn-yards where they put their superfluous hay and straws. Nor ought the sub-division of these yards to pass unnoticed. They require great judgment, demand attention and expense. . . .

The truly economical farmer has always what we call a shop, that is a house big enough to contain a loom. There, in the weaving season, our wives can either weave themselves, or else inspect the management of the yarn. There we keep also our seasoned timber, our tools. For most of us are skillful enough to use them with some dexterity in mending and making whatever is wanted on the farm. Were we obliged to run to distant mechanics, who are half farmers themselves, many days would elapse, and we should always be behind-handed with our work.

Our houses are very different from one another. Each builds them agreeable to his taste and abilities. The common length is about forty-five feet in front [having] a passage with a room on each side, and two smaller ones back, and a piazza in front. They are either shingled or boarded and commonly painted.—From "Sketches of Eighteenth Century America," by ST. JOHN DE CREVECŒUR. (New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Oxford University Press.)

Gagnelighet

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

VÄRLDEN är i denna dag i stort behov av män och kvinnor, vilkas återspegling av Guds kärlek och goda vilja väcker förtroende, förädlar tjänandet och stilla näpser självisket, avund och orättvisa. Deras innerliga önskan att vara människornas hjälpare, Ordets görare, sporrar till vakenhet för ständigt närvarande tillfällen att vara till gagn.

Stundom fresta oss mähända de materiella sinnenas vittnesbörd att tro, att tillfällena att göra gott äro begränsade, fruktlösa eller hämmade av någon ond makt. Dessa bedrägliga argument ha ingen intelligens eller makt, eftersom de icke ha sitt ursprung i Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet. Förståelsen att ett gynnsamt tillfälle är något andligt, oändligt, alltid närvarande, rikt på allt gott och oberört av motstånd, tillintetgör dessa den materiella förnimmelsens hindrande argument. Guds avsikt är att alla skola få erfara glädjen av att vara till nytta, glädjen av fruktbärande verksamhet och framgång. Tiden och platsen för detta uppenbarande är här och nu och gäller alla.

Mary Baker Eddy, den vördade upptäckaren och grundaren av Christian Science, giver till det betryckta människosläktet ett upplyftande, inspirerande budskap, när hon skriver: "Att göra gott mot alla, emedan vi älska alla, och att i Guds tjänst bruka det pund vi alla fått, är det enda sättet att föröka detta pund och det bästa sättet att nedtysta det djupa missnöjet med vår bristfällighet" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, sid. 195). Huru trösterika äro icke dessa ord för den som är nedtyngd av de lögnaktiga suggestionerna, att världen icke behöver honom och att han är till ingen nytta vare sig för sig själv, för sin familj eller samhället! Ett uppmärksamt studium och tillämpande av detta visa råd driver sådant dåraktigt, sjukligt tänkande på flykten och giver honom en ny, sann syn på människan såsom Guds gagneliga uttryck.

Var och en har något pund, som han kan och bör bruka i Guds tjänst. Hos somliga människor är kanske förmågan att särskilt väl utföra någon viss sak i ögonen fallande, och den sätter dem i stånd att uträtta mycket gott. Hos andra ligger kanske pundet slumrande i tanken eller ock är det för en tid overksamt genom avund, självunderskattning, mental lättja eller andra villfarelser. I den mån Sanningens renande strålar tillåtas att lysa in i det individuella, mänskliga medvetandet, äro dessa förmörkande föreställningar dömda att försvinna.

Det är en hjälp för alla att studera Jesu liknelse om punden, där de goda och trogna tjänarna, som förvaltade sina olika pund, blevo lovordade av sin herre. Den knotande, olydige tjänaren, som underlät att bruka det enda pund han ägde, fann att till och med detta blev taget ifrån honom. I sitt budskap till Moderkyrkan (*Message to The Mother Church for 1900*) säger Mrs. Eddy å sid. 8: "Gagnelighet är att göra rätt mot sig själv och andra". Dessa belysande ord leda till självrannsakan och en visare inställning till egna och andras plikter. Stundom är en människa så vilseledd av en känsla av personlig tillgivenhet, av mänskligt medlidande eller av iver, att hon tager på sig skyldigheter, som tillkomma någon annan. Kärleksfull urskillning och moraliskt mod kunna lyfta denna börda från hennes axlar och så leda henne till att med större framgång utföra det arbete, som är hennes eget. Varje individ är i och för sin tillgång på det goda beroende av Gud allena. Den mänskliga är lycklig och nöjd, som klart förstår denna stora sanning och utnyttjar varje tillfälle att bevisa den.

Den människa handlar även rätt mot sig själv, som, genom andlig förståelse, förkastar såsom overkliga och maktlösa de aggressiva fordringar, som ålder, svårigheter beroende på lynne eller på en ogynnsam omgivning vilja göra gällande. Christian Science uppenbarar Gud såsom oförstörbart Liv och människan, Hans avbild, såsom alltid ägande kraft, duglighet och förmåga att fullgöra sitt värv. Även en ringa förståelse av detta gudomliga faktum uppmuntrar oss att motstå den lögn som säger, att tilltagande ålder måste medföra overksamhet och förslöad mentalitet. Tack vare denna glimt av evigt liv skola ständigt återkommande födelsedagar och förhärskande, mänskliga teorier förlora sin makt att övertyga oss om att vi måste undvika ansträngande verksamhet och bereda oss på ett gradvis inträdande, men oundvikligt, svaghetstillstånd. Varje tänkande människa borde giva akt på den riktning hennes tankar taga, så att hon icke genom en felaktig uppfattning av ålder förvisar sig själv eller någon annan till den så kallade "spiselvrån".

Det som kallas dåliga affärsförhållanden tyckes kanske giva stöd åt de farliga argumenten, att man är undanträngd, att man kommit på orätt plats eller icke har någon plats alls. Det faktum, att Gud, den oföränderliga, gudomliga Principen, för evigt uppehåller hela Sin skapelse i fullkomlig, harmonisk ordning, vederlägger sådan beklämmande fruktan, och när förståelse härav vunnits, befriar den offren för denna fruktan.

Många känna väl till det gamla ordspråket: "En plats för var sak och var sak på sin plats". Enbart mänskligt resonerande är emellertid oförmöget att leda den som söker finna sin rätta plats. Gudomlig vishet allena kan göra detta.

Den andliga människan, Faderns älskade barn, lever och har sin varelse i det gudomliga Sinnets rike. Emedan hon är den oföränderliga återspeglingen av det gudomliga Sinnet, är hon aldrig borta från sin rätta plats. Människans rätta arbete består således i att tjäna människosläktet genom att aktivt, oavlåtligt uttrycka andliga idéer och egenskaper. Detta lyckliga tillstånd utgör hennes gagnelighet och ändamålet med hennes tillvaro.

I den mänskliga erfarenheten kunna vi vara "på allt sätt i trångmål, dock icke utan utväg", om vi modigt hålla fast vid dessa andliga sanningar och dagligen tacka Gud för varje tillfälle, om än så ringa, att återspegla den Kärlek, som inspirerar och välsignar varje god gärning.

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Never out of the saddle,
Throughout the long night
She rides, she rides,
Rides on into the Day,
Scarce seen,
Scarce heard,
On a great roan horse
With muffled hooves,
Outflown of her white doves.

A. E. JOHNSON.

Usefulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world today is greatly in need of the men and women whose reflection of God's loving-kindness and good will inspires confidence, ennobles service, and silently rebukes selfishness, envy, and injustice. Their fervent desire to be helpers of mankind, doers of the Word, stimulates awareness of present opportunities for usefulness.

At times, material sense-testimony may tempt one to believe that opportunities for doing good are limited, fruitless, or opposed by some evil power. These false arguments have no intelligence or power because they do not originate in God, divine Mind. The understanding that opportunity is spiritual, infinite, ever present, productive of good, and unharmed by antagonism nullifies these obstructive arguments of material sense. God's purpose for all is the joyful experience of usefulness, fruitful activity, and progress. The time and place for this unfoldment are present here and now for all.

Mary Baker Eddy, the revered Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives to troubled mankind an uplifting, inspiring message when she writes, "To do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 195). How comforting are these words to one depressed by the lying suggestions that the world has no need of him, and that he is useless to himself, his family, and community! Thoughtful study and application of this wise counsel will put to flight such stultifying, morbid thinking and give him a new, true view of man as God's useful expression.

Everyone has some talent which he can and should use in God's service. In some people ability to do some one thing especially well may be noticeable and enable them to accomplish much good. In others talent may lie dormant in thought or be temporarily rendered ineffectual by envy, self-depreciation, mental laziness, or other errors. As the purifying rays of Truth are allowed to shine on individual human consciousness, these darkening beliefs are destined to disappear.

It is helpful for all to study Jesus' parable of the talents, in which the "good and faithful" servants, who used their various talents, were commended by their master. The complaining, disobedient servant, who failed to use the one talent he possessed, found even that one taken from him.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 8), "Usefulness is doing rightly by yourself and others." This illuminating statement induces self-examination and a wiser attitude toward one's own and another's duties. Sometimes an individual is so deluded by a sense of personal attachment, human pity, or ambition that he assumes responsibilities which belong to another. Loving discernment and moral courage can lift this load from his shoulders, and so lead him to do more successfully the work which is his own to do. Every individual is dependent upon God alone for his supply of good. The happy, contented person is he who sees clearly this great truth and utilizes every circumstance to prove it.

The individual is also doing rightly by himself when, through spiritual understanding, he rejects as unreal and powerless the aggressive claims of age, temperamental difficulties, or unfavorable environment. Christian Science has revealed God as indestructible Life, and man, His image, as always at the standpoint of vigor, capability, and achievement. Even a slight degree of understanding of this divine fact encourages one to resist the lie that advancing years must bring inactivity and a dulled mentality. Owing to this glimpse of life eternal, succeeding birthdays and dominating human theories lose their power to convince him that he must avoid strenuous activity and prepare for a gradual but inevitable condition of feebleness. Every thoughtful person should watch the trend of his thoughts, lest by a mistaken sense of years he should be relegating himself or another to the figurative "chimney corner."

What are called poor business conditions may seem to give force to the harmful arguments that one is displaced, misplaced, or has no place at all. The fact that God, unchanging divine Principle, eternally maintains His entire creation in perfect, harmonious adjustment refutes such disheartening fears and, when realized, frees their victims.

Many are familiar with the old adage, "A place for everything, and everything in its place." Mere human reasoning, however, is inadequate to guide one seeking to find his right place. Divine wisdom alone can do this.

Spiritual man, the beloved son of the Father, lives and has his being in the realm of divine Mind. Being the unvarying reflection of divine Mind, he is never out of his right place. An individual's right work consists, then, in serving mankind through the active, uninterrupted expression of spiritual ideas and qualities. This happy state constitutes his usefulness and the reason for his existence.

In human experience, one may be "troubled on every side, yet not distressed," if he will cling courageously to these spiritual truths and thank God daily for every opportunity, however small, to reflect that Love which inspires and blesses every good deed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Country Morning

As I went up the lane the blessed morn
Was full of bird-song; there's no symphony
Comes sweeter than the blackbird's note, when he
Sends his gay message from the sturdy thorn.
It seemed that Love, by love's bright pinions borne,
Imbued these little birds: their ecstasy
A hymn of praise for the dear Earth, as she
Welcomed the loveliness of Day's return.
And coming by the stile I trudged the hill
That marches to Payhembury, until
That lively smithy sent its anvil-song
To welcome me: I fell to wondering
Why the small dewdrops, that hung all around,
Seemed to dissolve and vanish at the sound.

J. A. R. STEVENSON.

Havana—a City of Noises

Unmuffled automobiles beyond computation, tramcars that seem far more interested in producing clamor than speed, bellowing venders of everything vendible, are but the background of an unbroken uproar that permeates to every nook and cranny of the city. Honest hotelkeepers tell you frankly that they can offer every comfort except quiet. . . . In olden days the sereno, with his dark lantern, his pike, pistol, bunch of keys, whistle, and rope, wandered through the streets calling out the time and the state of the weather every half-hour. His efforts would be wasted nowadays. The long-seasoned inhabitants seem to have grown callous to the constant turbulence; I have yet to meet a newcomer who confesses to an unbroken hour of sleep. If you move out to one of the pensions of Vedado, the household itself will keep you constantly reminded that you are still in Havana. The Cubans themselves seem to thrive on noise. If they are so unfortunate as to be denied their beloved din, they lose no time in producing another from their own throats. After a week in Havana we took a ferry across the harbor and strolled along the plain behind Cabana Fortress. For some time we were aware of an indefinable sensation of strangeness amounting almost to discomfort. We had covered a mile or so more before we suddenly discovered that it was due to the unaccustomed silence.—From "Roaming Through the West Indies," by HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Century).

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Step Along Gingerly in Dull, Irregular Market

Traders Continue Discreet and Business Is Much Restricted

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Financial markets were somewhat on the defensive today, and prices in most categories reflected mixed sentiment.

Stocks staged a quiet recovery following forenoon selling today. Alcohols pared losses of 1 to around 3 points, and many industrials either canceled losses or substituted net gains.

American Telephone, United Aircraft and Howe Sound each showed late advances of around a point net. U. S. Steel, U. S. Smelting and Case were steady.

The reaction in cotton was coincidental with more reports that opposition was developing to compulsory legislation on production. The commodity futures bill, which would include cotton, might also have been a factor.

Aviation Developments

Wall Street was intensely interested in the aviation controversy as it was in the hearings on the stock exchange control program which began before congressional committees. Various traders showed a disposition to trim sails pending Washington developments.

Some financial commentators held the view that a "side-wise" market movement might be expected over the next several weeks, barring unforeseen occurrences, that a slowdown in activity was desired by the Administration in order that the economic upturn might not be interfered with, and that the federal control plan was launched for the purpose, largely, of halting a spring "boom" in stocks which could result in a subsequent unpleasant relapse.

The alcohols, still reflected the possibility of an inquiry into the exceptionally sharp advance of this group last spring and summer.

Bond Market Narrow

The bond market soft pedaled today, showing a general narrowness of trading interest and a small range of fluctuation. Prices were irregular.

Inaction characterized many parts of the secondary list because the stock market failed to offer a lead to traders in the low-priced bond group. Gains and losses were about even, with the best performances by such issues as Alleghany Corporation 5s, Milwaukee 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone 5s. Improvement in these issues ran from fractions to around a point.

Some loans of Chesapeake & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, National Dairy Products, Goodyear and Erie slipped back a little under light trading.

The United States Government list was quiet during the early trading. Announcement of the heavy oversubscription of the $800,000,000 issue of Treasury notes had been expected and consequently was no factor for enlivening the market. Treasury issues were 1-32d point higher to 2-32s lower. Libertys were unchanged to 5-32s higher.

There was no excitement in the foreign sector during the early trading in connection with yesterday's uprising in Austria, and traders expressed the opinion that the somewhat reassuring tone of Vienna advices today had removed some potential selling from the market. German, French and most other leading groups were firm. Japan 6½s yielded a point.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; trading quiet.

Bonds: Steady; secondary issues firm.

Curb: Irregular; specialties rally.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; dollar moves narrowly.

Cotton: Steady; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; increased spot offerings.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; rallied with cotton.

Corn: Firm; rural offerings light.

Cattle: Steady to strong, top yearlings $7.10.

Hogs: Active, steady to 10 lower, top $4.75.

Foreign

London—Business on the stock exchange diminished today owing to the continental unsettlement. Professional investors hesitated to start fresh ventures, and prices were mostly unchanged to slightly easier. Transatlantic issues were uncertain, and the market closed dull.

Paris—Under fear of Austrian complications, prices on the Bourse sagged. There were a few exceptions, however, notably Suez shares. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—A firm tone was registered on the Boerse, dye and machine shares benefiting. The market closed sustained.

Dividend Declarations

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 1¾ per cent on the cumulative preferred stock both payable March 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 28.

Consolidated Oil Company declared a dividend of 28 cents a share on its common stock, the first payment made since April, 1931. The payment will be made April 7 to stock of record March 10.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Tuesday	79.4	84.8	86.2	83.5
Week ago	79.3	84.6	86.0	83.3
Month ago	74.9	77.1	79.6	77.2
Year ago	62.7	64.0	81.6	69.4
Two yrs ago	67.6	74.2	82.3	74.7
Three yrs ago	90.0	104.6	99.6	98.1
High (1934)	80.2	86.1	86.9	84.4
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 equals 100.)

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.14	Last Feb.13
42	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	42	42	42	42
98½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	50	99	98½	99	98½
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	2300	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	10⅜
27⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	2500	27⅝	27	27⅝	27
11	⅞	..	Addressograph	400	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
7⅜	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
9⅜	6½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	500	101⅜	101	101¼	102
3	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
23⅞	20⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4500	22⅜	22½	22½	22⅜
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	10	9⅜	10	9¾
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
157½	144	6	Allied Chem	1500	152¼	149½	152¼	151
23¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	20⅞	20	20¾	20½
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1300	49¼	48	48⅝	48¼
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	31½	30½	31½	30⅝
21	14½	..	Am Bank Note	500	19¼	18⅞	19¼	20
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11⅜
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	34½	34⅛	34½	36
105⅜	94½	4	Am Can	10900	105⅜	103	105⅜	104½
33⅜	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	31
49	46¼	2*	Am Chicle	100	49¼	49¼	49½	
30½	25	4	Am Coal	110	28	28	28	28
6½	3⅝	..	Am Colortype	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
62½	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	5900	50¼	48	50¼	50
4⅛	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3⅞	3½	3½	
10½	6	..	Am European	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	4800	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	25	25	25	27
25	12	..	Am & For Pow6	400	21	20¾	21	21¼
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13½	13½	13½	14½
21	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	500	20⅜	20	20⅜	20¼
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
40⅝	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅝
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	700	9	8⅛	9	8⅞
11	6½	..	Am International	2100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅜
13⅜	5¾	..	Am La France	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
38⅜	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1300	35¾	35	35¾	35⅛
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	300	68	67	68	67
24⅝	18	..	Am Metal	25400	27¼	25⅞	27¼	26¾
31¾	21	1½	Am News	90	30	29⅞	30	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	5500	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
29⅛	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1000	24½	23½	24½	25
26¼	11¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	22	21	21½	21⅝
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	6400	16½	15½	16¼	15⅞
27⅞	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	12600	26⅜	25½	26⅜	25⅛
6	3¼	..	Am Seating	700	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
49½	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	49800	50⅝	49	49⅞	49
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	102¼	101¾	102¼	101
82	71¼	..	Am Smelt Sec A	100	81⅜	80	81⅜	79½
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	24½	24¼	24¼	24½
57¾	55	..	Armour Ill pf	500	58¼	57½	58¼	58½
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	56	55⅞	56	56
110¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	110¼
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	45001	21¾	119⅝	121¾	120½
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2700	23¼	22½	23¼	22⅞
80	69¼	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	78	76½	78	
17⅝	14⅛	..	Am Woolen	1800	15½	14⅞	15¼	15⅛
83¾	61⅜	1.25	Am Woolen pf	700	78	77	77½	77
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
17⅝	13⅛	..	Anaconda Copp	18800	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16¾
24¾	18	.60	Onchor Cap	200	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅞
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	88	88	88	
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	100	27	27	27	29
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	2900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	1700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	800	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
7¼	5	..	Art Metal Const	40	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	
31⅛	21	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	24½	23½	23½	23¼
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1600	17¼	16½	17¼	17
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	3100	69	67⅜	69	68¾
82	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	500	83	82	83	82
53¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	600	51	49½	50½	50½
35¼	33¼	1	Atl Refining	5500	32¾	32⅜	33¼	32¾
45½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	42¾
93	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	92	92	92	92
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1900	53⅜	52	53½	53
11½	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	38400	7½	6⅞	7⅜	6½

—B—

16	4	..	Baldwin Loco	7500	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	45	45	45	48
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5700	32¾	31⅜	32¾	32½
94	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	40	92⅞	92	92⅞	93
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	5800	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼
18	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	200	15¼	15	15½	15
62½	54⅞	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	60¼
13⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	20800	13	12½	12⅞	12¾
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	7200	20⅞	20	20⅞	20
32	26½	..	Best & Co	500	31½	30	31½	30
49¼	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	9900	46½	45¼	46½	45⅞
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	75⅛	75¼	75⅜	76
16½	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	500	11½	11⅛	11½	11½
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	10	22	22	22	
98	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	48⅛	45¼	48⅛	
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	63¼	61¼	62⅝	63
27½	19⅞	.60	*Borden	4400	25	24⅜	25	25
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	1800	26	25⅛	26	25⅜
3	2	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	2	2	2	2½
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	2400	16½	16	16¼	16¼
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2300	33	32¾	33	32¼
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	7⅛	7	7	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	77½	77½	77½	78
9⅜	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	8	7¾	8	8
1¼14	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	12	11¾	12	
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	800	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	31½	29	31	
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	900	13½	13	13½	12⅝
14	4	..	Burns Bros pf	30	11½	11	11½	11
10¾	5	.40	Burroughs Add	2200	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	18⅜
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
4¾	2½	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	2100	30½	29⅛	30	30¼

—C—

23¼	18⅞	..	Calif Packing	200	25	24½	25	24½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1400	14	13½	14	13⅝
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	700	25¼	25	25¼	26
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6100	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
32½	28½	1*	Cannon Mills	200	30¼	30	30	30¾
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	2800	80	77½	80	78½
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	30	80	80	80	
32¼	23½	*50	Caterpillar Trac	2900	30⅜	28⅝	30⅝	28½
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex v t c	200	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
44⅞	33¾	..	Celanese Corp	2600	40½	38⅛	40½	39⅜
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
32⅛	28	1½	Central Aguirre	100	31	31	31	31½
12	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
39¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	18900	39¼	37¾	39⅛	37¾
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
14	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	42	41⅞	42	41½
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3100	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	44½
5	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	800	5⅜	5	5	
5⅜	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1400	6¼	5⅜	6	5⅜
5½	2⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5	5	5	4⅝
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1300	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	11⅝	10⅜	11⅜	11⅜
15	5⅝	..	Chi & N'western	8900	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13⅜
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	24	22	24	22¼
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8½	8¼	8½	8½
6¼	2¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
9⅝	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	9	8⅞	8½	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	700	28¼	28	28¼	28¼
190½	6	..	Childs Company	500	9½	8⅞	9½	8½
59¾	49⅞	2	Chrysler	29800	57	55	56⅞	56
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅞	⅞	..	City Stores	2100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	100	5	5	5	
5	3	..	CityStores A vtc	200	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
80	71	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	20	80	80	80	
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	36	36	36	36
14⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	13½	13	13½	13¼
28	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	26½	25	26½	25½
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1000	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¼
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	35	35	35	35
19¼	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	8900	17½	16⅝	17½	17
74	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70½	70½	70½	70
65½	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	65½	65½	65½	64
70⅞	58	2	Columbian Carb	600	68½	67¼	68¼	67¾
26⅞	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	1300	26	25⅜	26	25⅞
26	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	26	26	26	26
27	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	27	27	27	27
51½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1700	50½	49¾	50½	49⅜
36¾	29⅝	.60	Comm Solvents	29700	29⅞	28½	29½	29¼
3¾	1¾	..	Commwlth & So	22800	3½	3	3½	3
44½	21½	6	Commwlth & S26pf	600	40½	40¼	40¼	40
10½	7⅜	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
30¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	6900	29¾	28¾	29½	29½
5¼	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	500	5	4¾	5	5
17	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	2700	17	16½	17	16⅜
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	4300	44¼	42½	43⅞	44
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	91	90¾	91	91
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
14¼	9¾	..	Consol Oil	68700	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	14
109	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	109	109	109	
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	5800	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
8¾	6⅛	..	Container A	200	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
9½	2¾	..	Container B	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	400	12½	12	12½	12½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	800	2⅛	1⅞	2	1⅞
81	75	2½	Cont Can	3700	79¾	78½	79⅝	79⅝
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
34⅞	23⅝	1.20	oCnt Insurance	400	31	30½	31	30¼
44½	21½	..	Cont Motors	900	17⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	7500	19¼	18½	19¼	19
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	2500	74½	73¼	73¾	73½
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	80	139	138¾	139	138½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	800	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
35	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	32⅞	32½	32½	32½
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	12	12	12	
36½	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	32	31¾	31¾	32
38⅜	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39	39	39	36½
6¼	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
31½	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	700	30½	28½	30½	29¼
62¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	61½	59	61½	
3⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	800	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
6¾	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
47¾	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	
50½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	48½	48	48	48½
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	18¾	18½	18½	18½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	18600	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
10¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	10⅜	8¾	10⅜	9
19	11	..	Cutler Hammer	500	17½	17½	17½	

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7½	7¼	7½	
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	15	14¼	15	15
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	4800	31½	30¾	31½	31
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	700	68¼	67	68½	67
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	7200	31	29½	30⅞	30
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	700	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
79½	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	78	78	78	
49½	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	43	41¼	42½	43
28½	25¼	1*	Diamond Match	300	26	25⅜	26	26
36½	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	2900	35¾	35	35¼	34⅝
32¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	19½
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	16800	24½	22½	24¼	23
17¼	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	16	16	16	
103½	90⅝	2	du Pont de New	6200	100⅝	99	100½	99½
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	500	118	117¾	117¾	117
22	16¼	..	Duplan Silk	100	21	21	21	
102	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	40	102	102	102	102
97	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	97	97	97	

—E—

9⅞	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	9⅜	9	9⅜	8⅞
92½	75	3	Eastman Kodak	500	88½	88	88	88½
20⅝	13¼	.25c	Eaton Mfg	6200	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	19¼
13½	11⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
29¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4800	27	25¾	27	26½
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	94	94	94	
7½	3¾	..	Elec Boat	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
6¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	8½	7¾	8⅛	8
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	17	16¼	17	17
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	500	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15½
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
2⅛	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
61¼	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	600	61¼	61¼	61½	59
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	400	7	6⅝	7	7
10⅜	8½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	700	9¼	8½	9¼	9¼
24⅛	13⅞	..	Erie RR	1600	22⅜	21¾	22	22
27¾	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	25¾	24½	24½	25
22	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	20	20	20	
13¼	7½	..	Eureka Vacuum	700	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
17¼	9	..	Evans Products	1100	17¼	16	17	16¼

—F—

4½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	4½	4½	4½	
7⅜	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	40	3½	3	3½	
13⅜	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅜
10½	8	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
107	88	..	Fed Min & Sm	500	107	103	105	105½
8¾	6⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29½	22⅞	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
24½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	30½	29¾	30⅛	30
24⅜	18	.40	Firestone T & R	1800	23⅜	22½	23¼	23
81	71	6*	Firstn T&R pf A	500	80	80	80	
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	59	58½	58½	58½
14¾	9⅛	..	Follansbee B	100	12½	12½	12½	
21¼	13	..	Foster-Whee

Financial: News and Comment

Stock Exchange Regulatory Bill Under Scrutiny

Trade Commission Generally in Favor, but Sees Needed Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Qualified support of the Federal Trade Commission was placed behind the Administration's new security exchange bill as the highly controversial measure began its journey today through the tortuous gamut of legislative processes.

Appearing before the opening hearing on the bill by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, Mr. James M. Landis, member of the commission, asked that administration of the act be placed in its hands and declared that a majority of its members were favorable to the general provisions of the bill.

He was careful to add, however, that it had not yet been given detailed consideration by the commission and that undoubtedly there were many specific features to which that body would object. Mr. Landis then entered on a technical exposition of the constitutional validity of the proposed legislation, maintaining that it had the same legal basis as did the Packing and Stock Yards Act and the Grain Futures Act, both of which have been upheld in the courts.

Think Bill Too Drastic

Members of the committee evidenced a feeling quite general through Congress that perhaps the legislation as drafted is too drastic. Mr. Landis declined to commit himself directly on this point, but held that it is desirable to "get as much self-regulation of exchanges as is possible with a minimum of government interference."

Turning to the practical effect of the bill on security exchanges he held that although it was probably perfectly possible for them to regulate themselves as strictly as the bill intends the Government to regulate them, that nevertheless this would probably never come about.

He felt that the minimum of uniformity between all exchange practices which would result from the bill would be desirable. The New York Stock Exchange already, he said, regulates itself far better than most others. The bill would force all to the same minimum level, but would not completely abolish differences since anyone could maintain stricter regulation if desired.

Landis for Short-Selling

Mr. Landis urged the committee to remember in considering the bill that it is sometimes just as essential to keep prices from going up as to keep them from going down. For this reason he insisted that short selling should not be abolished, because it might be very valuable in restraining a runaway market.

He was not of the opinion that it would drive the "poor man" out of the market. Although the little fellow would have to put up larger margins, he explained, his investment would be that much more secure.

"The whole purpose of this act" he emphasized in closing, "looks forward to the purchasing of securities from an investment standpoint. The little fellow couldn't go in on a shoestring any more. That is true, but neither could the big investor. It seems to me the little fellow is even less at a disadvantage than under existing law."

Hails Foreign Trade

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

James D. Mooney

Vice-President of General Motors Corporation and President of The American Manufacturers' Export Association.

General Motors Pays On Employees Fund

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—General Motors Corporation is distributing $8,499,670 and 56,433 shares of its common stock to 28,393 of its employees who invested in the Savings and Investment Fund Class of 1928 which matured Dec. 31, 1933.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, in a statement today, says that of the total disbursement, $5,084,485 represents the employees' own original savings and the balance represents interest and investment fund benefits paid by the corporation.

Each employee who, in 1928, saved $25 a month, amounting to $300 for the year, the maximum annual payment allowed in the fund, receive in this present settlement his original savings, plus $114.35 in interest, plus $207.17 in investment fund benefits paid by the company. The total settlement on the $300 invested amounted to $621.52, or more than double the original investment. The plan was started in 1919 and this is the tenth class which has matured.

Freight Rates On Wool Are Protested

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Complaining that freight rates on wool from midwestern states to eastern cities were excessive, the Boston Wool Trade Association of Boston, Mass., asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today to adjust the joint rates and award it $1000 damages.

The complaint names almost 50 railroads engaged in transportation of wool which is worked into mohair and other products manufactured by members of the association.

Says Gold Base and Foreign Trade Necessary to Recovery

President of Manufacturers' Association Asserts Precious Metal as Vital as Ever—Two-Way Flow of Goods Internationally Now World Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—"Foreign trade is the keystone of the recovery arch," said James D. Mooney, president of American Manufacturers' Export Association, speaking before the Michigan Club in New York on the subject of "Gold Prices and International Trade." Mr. Mooney, who is also vice-president of the General Motor Corporation, took the position that every nation should get back on a gold basis as soon as it can and that artificial barriers, among which is a high tariff policy, to a "two-way flow of goods internationally" should be eliminated.

Mr. Mooney said in part:

"The dominant influence of international trade, both in free commodities and in manufactured goods, upon the so-called international gold standard, is a most important consideration to bear in mind—for when international trade came to a practical standstill a few years ago, the gold standard ceased to function, and practically every nation in the world, including the United States, was "forced off gold."

Gold Is Still Best Basis

"We do not need to worry about the vagaries of cross rates of exchange or the levels at which these exchanges may be fixed—that problem is one that will solve itself automatically. If each nation will, as soon as it can, put its own currency in line with its internal needs and get back on gold again, the domestic adjustments that occur will make the symbols themselves unimportant. Goods will begin to flow, from nation to nation, on the age-old basis of greatest advantage to the sender and to the receiver, and the world will once more be doing business with itself as an economic whole, rather than in a series of individual fenced-off communities.

"Once the gold standard has been resumed internationally, its maintenance will depend upon a free opportunity to settle international balances in terms of goods, as well as gold. If there arises, as there arose in the past, the necessity for settlement of these balances in gold alone, the "scramble" for gold will begin again. In this event, the price of gold, under the law of supply and demand, will again be artificially increased; the price of commodities in terms of gold will again disintegrate, and a new debacle will begin which will once more jeopardize the international gold standard and the economic equilibrium so dearly achieved.

"I want to emphasize very strongly again that it is here, and very importantly, that international trade has its place in the world's economic picture ahead. It is here that the choice must finally be made between continuance of a high-tariff policy throughout the world and the maintenance of a stable and progressive growth of world prosperity under an international gold standard.

Foreign Trade Keystone

"From economists of all shades of opinion—over the radio, in newspapers and through other means—we are told that we do not need gold any more. Yet every government is getting and hoarding all the gold it can lay its hands on, and you and I would be doing it too if we could. Gold is just as necessary as it ever was, and stabilization just as desirable. It is more than ever important that those nations which are really desperately in need of international trade should initiate action now to capitalize a two-way flow of goods internationally and to substantiate, in this manner, the very efforts toward stabilization of the exchanges which they are so desirous of seeing achieved.

"Trade, from whatever source, is grist to our mill.

"Foreign trade is the keystone of the recovery arch. This fact is becoming visible as the program develops step by step. That the President recognizes its importance is thoroughly evidenced in his indorsement of the magnificent work of Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Pan-American Conference, the negotiations now being carried on to conclude reciprocal bargaining tariff arrangements, the appointment of the Executive Commercial Policy Committee to coordinate departmental action in Washington, and the appointment of Mr. Peek as special adviser on foreign trade matters.

"When Congress invests the President with the power to conclude negotiations with other nations we shall have taken the most substantial step that has been taken in many years toward putting our foreign trade on a sound business basis.

"I should like here, in conclusion, to summarize the things we can do constructively in the international situation to reconstitute American prosperity, and in doing so to express my hope that the Administration's program will enable us to carry them out.

What Can Be Done

1. We must recognize that gold is the common denominator in all transactions involving the international exchange of currencies and commodities; that paper prices and exchange rates are mere incidents of bookkeeping; that the flow of goods internationally, on a gold price basis, is the great stabilizing factor in all international relations.

2. We must facilitate that stabilizing influence by putting our own currency back on a gold basis at the first possible moment, and by helping all other nations to do the same. But we must remember meanwhile that none of us, in a very practical sense, have ever been "off gold" for a single moment.

3. We must reëstablish the flow of our foreign trade, both exports and imports, in order to achieve at the earliest possible moment these beneficial results.

(a) Support of the monetary stabilization effected through removal of the artificial drains previously existing on gold.

(b) Provision of a vitally necessary outlet for our cotton, tobacco, petroleum, wheat, machinery, etc., with utilization of the surplus capacities existing and reëmployment of men on a vast scale made possible.

c. Substantiation of the real through the increased demand resulting and the consequent increase in purchasing power.

d. Consumption in America of the necessities and luxuries that the world has to offer, with advantageous effects upon our standards of living, and with profitable consequences in the distribution and merchandising of these imports.

e. Safeguarding of the huge foreign investments we have made over a long period of years, with relief from the increased internal taxation that default of these obligations would necessitate.

Penn R. R. Places Big Metal Orders

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced that it placed orders for approximately 15,000 tons of steel and more than 1,000,000 pounds of copper wire and cable to be used in its roadway electrification work now under way between New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The copper wire and cable orders were divided among these firms:

Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, Bayway, N. J.; J. A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton and Roebling, N. J.; General Cable Corporation, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, Ansonia and Waterbury, Conn.; American Electrical Works, Phillipsdale, R. I.; Graybar Electric Company, Worcester, Mass.

Fabrication of the steel, involving an expenditure of nearly $1,000,000, was divided among the following firms:

American Bridge Company, Pittsburgh; Fort Pitt Bridge Works, Pittsburgh; Ingalls Iron Works Company, Verona, Penna.; McClintic Marshall Company, Pottstown, Penna., and Shoemaker Bridge Company, also of Pottstown.

Sugar Exports to U. S. From Philippines Rise

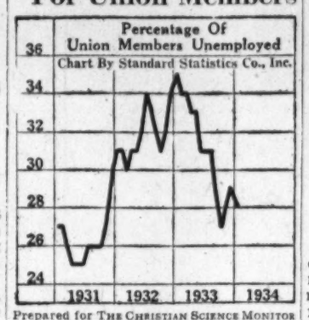
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Raw sugar shipments from the Philippines to the United States, from Nov. 1, 1933 to Jan. 31, 1934, the first three months of the current crop year, amounted to 318,066 long tons compared with 294,925 tons during the like period in 1932-33, an increase of 7.8 per cent, according to cables to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. Refined shipments for the same period were 13,179 tons, compared with 16,002 in 1932-33, a decrease of 17.6 per cent.

Shipments from Jan. 15 to 31 of raw and refined together totaled 73,169 tons this year, compared with 60,906 tons during the last half of January in 1933.

The proposed "import quota" of 1,037,000 short tons, suggested for the Philippines in the President's message to Congress, compared with 1,350,000 tons estimated as available for continental United States from the 1934 crop after deducting local consumption.

Less Unemployment For Union Members



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN CONTRAST to usual seasonal trends, unemployment among union members showed a decline between December and January.

According to the American Federation of Labor, 28 per cent of union members were without work in January, as compared with 29 per cent in December.

This is the first time in the six years such records have been compiled that substantial unemployment increases were not registered in January.

Permanent Insurance Of Bank Deposits Is Effective on July 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Treasury yesterday disclosed a decision to make the permanent plan for bank insurance deposits effective on July 1, as scheduled.

The Senate banking committee asked the department for its views on continuing the present temporary insurance plan for one year with defects in the permanent plan, which would become operative at midyear, to be corrected during that period.

The Treasury, however, chose the alternative plan of fixing up the permanent plan now and losing no time in putting it into effect. Secretary Morgenthau's advisers let it be known there would be no objection to placing a limitation on the liabilities of the banks to assessments for the insurance fund.

The situation behind the controversy was roughly this:

The Glass-Steagall Act of last spring set up two systems of insurance, one to be effective from Jan. 1 to July 1 and the other to be in force thereafter.

Under the former a pool has been created by a compulsory contribution from all Federal Reserve Board member banks and such other banks as should care to participate, amounting to one-half of 1 per cent of their deposit liabilities. To this the law stipulates that the Government should add $150,000,000.

From this fund all deposits in the participating banks totaling $2500 or less are insured in full and larger deposits to a smaller extent.

Stock Exchange Makes Important Changes in Trading Regulations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Undoubtedly hastened by the provisions of the proposed federal bill regulating exchanges, the New York Stock Exchange governing committee has approved three important changes in the trading rules.

The changes in the rules were summed up as follows: The first prohibits members of the exchange participating in or having any interest in the profits of any pool for the purpose of unfairly influencing the market price of any security; the second prohibits any member "acting as a specialist or his firm or any of his partners acquiring or granting any option in respect of the stock in which such membe is a specialist," and the third "prohibits any specialist disclosing, other than to certain committees of the exchange, any information in regard to orders intrusted to him."

The provisions of the federal bill regulating exchanges were strongly criticized by Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, following a meeting yesterday of the governing committee which adopted the changes in the rules of the exchange.

In his first interview in more than a year, Mr. Whitney declared that the exchange is in "hearty sympathy with the purpose of the bill in so far as it seeks to prevent manipulation of security prices and unwise or excessive speculation," and that he was in favor of the "provisions which would make fraudulent or dishonest practices federal crimes." He added that the exchange has made rules that have sought to accomplish the same purposes aimed at in the bill.

"For instance," Mr. Whitney said, "we have rules prohibiting fictitious transactions and 'wash' sales, and also matched orders."

Mr. Whitney felt that in seeking to "achieve these sound purposes the bill has, unfortunately, included a number of rigid and inflexible provisions which would prove unworkable in practice and which may result in freezing all organized security markets."

Holding that the bill contained both good and bad provisions, Mr. Whitney discussed the latter. Probably the worst features of the bill, he said, are those which purport to regulate corporations and corporate practices by imposing conditions upon the listing of securities on exchanges. He observed further that in giving the Federal Trade Commission such extensive powers there was the possibility that it could control the management of every listed company, and "if these powers should be used unwisely might result in the publication of confidential statistics which would be destructive of American industry because it would furnish vital information to foreign competitors."

As a result of the publication of the terms of the bill, already several Stock Exchange firms have refused to negotiate the extension of their leases of offices in lower Manhattan, Mr. Whitney said. He declared that it was self-evident, to the extent that trading was curtailed by the proposed law, that brokerage firms would have to reduce the number of employees.

Most Sections Of Wool Market Are Less Active

Dullness Relieved by Federal Buying of Clothing and Blankets

The Government is relieving the dullness, which otherwise would be most noticeable in the domestic wool markets at the present time by calling for bids on substantial lines of clothing and blankets for the army and navy and for the CWA. These orders are sufficiently large to keep the market keyed up to a firm price basis for wool.

At the moment, bids are being asked for army blankets in sufficient quantity to call for the use of some 4,000,000 pounds of virgin wool. The wool required will be largely of quarter-blood quality.

Already the inquiry has stimulated demand for quarter-blood bright combing fleeces of the Missouri and Wisconsin types, which have been sold at about 40 cents in the grease, and there has been a demand for gray B supers and stained B supers at around 75 cents.

Medium Wools Firm

These medium wools, including also three-eighths combing wools and some low quarters have been held at a very firm basis. Recent sales of Ohio and Michigan three-eighths combing have been made at 43 cents and quarters at 41 cents in the grease.

The finer descriptions of wool have been rather less active of late. Demand for the fine and fine and fine medium territory wools has been less eager and sales have been very moderate, as also for the Texas wools of similar character. Prices, however, are steadily maintained for these wools and for half-blood grades, as well. Most of the demand has been for the fine and fine medium wools which were available in the range of 80 to 85 cents, clean basis, for ordinary to good stapled wools.

Some purchases on the sheep's back have been transacted in the Red Bluff section of California at 30 cents to the grower, or about 90 cents, clean landed Boston.

Shearing in Arizona

In Arizona, where the first shearing of the year is done, about 1000 fleeces are now off the sheep's backs and most of this has been consigned to Boston houses. No purchases of new clips are yet reported in the early shearing section of the State around Phoenix.

Men's wear mills are less active. Spinners and combers continue to find shipping instructions against old order very slow. Meanwhile, however, prices for yarns and tops are very steady for all descriptions.

Foreign markets are reported less keen due to political difficulties on the Continent, coupled with a heavy congestion in wool arrivals from "down under."

American Dollar Lower at $5.03½ To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States dollar, halted on the way to its new parity, closed today at $5.03½ to the pound, one-quarter of a cent below yesterday, after quiet trading.

Influences on both sides of the market were about even, and speculators were afraid to operate.

The effect of sales of dollars for gold operation were steadied by trade buying, and the rate fluctuated only a quarter of a cent all day. The closing rate was the same as that at which the dollar opened.

The French franc was steadily supported to close at 77.06, as compared with yesterday's quotation of 77.09 to the pound.

A further rise of six pence a fine ounce in the gold price to 137 shillings, 5 pence ($34.59) a fine ounce reduced the difference between New York, Paris and London gold quotations. A total of 1,166,000 sterling in gold (approximately $5,830,000) offered on the open market was bought for export.

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States dollar lost three centimes on the foreign exchange market today, and closed at 15.32 francs (6.52 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States dollar stayed at yesterday's level today, selling at 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market.

Railroad Earnings Prospects Brighter For First Quarter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The acceleration of general business throughout the country indicates that freight volume and railroad earnings will show increasing gains during the first quarter. January gross revenues will record an expansion of 20 per cent to 25 per cent over a year earlier, while net operating income may be some 300 per cent more than for January, 1933, notwithstanding the likelihood of a moderate advance in operating expenses, according to estimates by the Standard Statistics Company of New York

With respect to the future outlook for traffic and earnings, the roads are making a strong effort to obtain a larger proportion of automobile business, which is expected to show considerable expansion this year In this they will be helped by their more liberal policy regarding store-door delivery. Moreover, Coördinator Eastman's forthcoming report on regulation of competing transportation agencies may lead to favorable action on the Rayburn bill at the present session of Congress.

Record Single Shipment Of Gold on Way to U. S.

CHERBOURG, France, Feb. 14 (AP)—About $42,000,000 worth of gold, the biggest shipment of its kind on any single liner since the present gold rush began, started for America in the holds of the S. S. Majestic today.

Of the cargo £7,000,000 worth came from Southampton and 100,000,000 francs worth was put on board here.

The English insurance and reinsurance rates on the cargo ranged up to 30 shillings per £100—1½ per cent.

France Should Go Off Gold, Says Pearson

Cornell Professor Sees Otherwise, More Disorder, Even Revolution

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—Prof. Frank Ashmore Pearson, Cornell economist, breaking a silence self-imposed at the time his colleague, Dr. George F. Warren, became fiscal adviser to President Roosevelt, today asserted that unless France suspends gold payments, she will have to face continued bloodshed, perhaps revolution.

"Prices in France are approximately three to four times the pre-war level and only about half the 1929 level," he said in addressing hundreds of farmers attending the second-day program of Cornell University's annual farm and home week.

"France revalued once—the exigencies of the war forced her to do so. France will probably revalue again. She will not do so until forced to. Previous experience indicates that no country suspends the gold standard unless it is forced to do so.

"England had its mutiny; the United States its agrarian unrest; France its pawn brokers scandal and uprising.

"Whenever there is a protest against the existing order, those who do not understand the problems classify the dissenters against existing conditions as Monarchists, Bolshevists and Communists. They are, however, a symptom, not a cause. The difficulty in France is due to the maintenance of a legal fixed price for gold and the inevitable decline in commodity prices resulting in bankruptcies, foreclosures, unemployment, high taxes, empty stomachs and other phenomena associated with deflation.

"If the Government does not decide to change the price of gold, the course of events may force the decision. The latter course may call for continued bloodshed, unrest, revolution, monarchy, dictators, or I know not what."

The address is the first that Professor Warren has delivered outside a classroom since Dr. Warren was called to Washington. His friends explained that he has been motivated by a desire to escape any implication that his words express the thought of his colleague or of the Federal Government.

Good Outlook For Locomotive Business

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (AP)—The annual report of the Baldwin Locomotive Works says "the prospect for locomotive business is better than it has been for some years."

Consolidated sales of the various companies under the control of Baldwin for 1933, exclusive of intercompany transactions, totaled $8,250,319, as compared with $10,596,859 for 1932.

Sales of locomotive products amounted to $1,037,104, as compared with $3,034,694, the previous year.

The report says operations resulted in a loss of $870,442, to which must be added interest charges of $1,138,823 and depreciation reserves of $1,848,477.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

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J. N. Bozeman Jr. Regains World Billiards Lead

Defeats Kieckhefer 50-45 —Cochran Beats Kenney After Slow Start

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
Jay N. Bozeman Jr.	5	0	8	34
William F. Hoppe	4	0	8	44
Allen Hall	5	1	7	48
Welker Cochran	4	1	13	39
John M. Layton	3	1	7	43
Arthur J. Thurnblad	3	3	6	39
Kinrey Matsuyama	3	3	6	53
T. S. Denton	2	4	9	53
Alfredo de Oro	2	4	6	51
August G. Kieckhefer	2	5	10	45
Otto Reiselt	1	5	8	49
Leonard Kenney	0	7	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Jay N. Bozeman Jr. reassumed his lead of the field in the world three-cushion billiards championship yesterday at the Capitol Academy with his fifth victory, defeating August G. Kieckhefer, 50 to 45, in the first evening game. Then Welker Cochran, defending champion, kept pace with him, though a game behind, by running away from Leonard Kenney, 50 to 29, in the second. Allen Hall has won one more game than Cochran, while William F. Hoppe, still undefeated, is a game behind Bozeman; but can overtake him tonight, when he meets Otto Reiselt.

Bozeman was obviously below the form he showed in his first three games, but had enough margin after a run of 6 in his thirty-sixth inning put him ahead, to take the game in the fifty-seventh inning. His last seven points were scored in 20 innings. The score by innings:

Jay N. Bozeman Jr.—0 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 1 5 1 1 2 0 4 2 0 0 3 1 0 2 0 1 s 0 1 0 0 s 0 1 0 0 1 6 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 s 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—57. High run—6. s—Safety.

August G. Kieckhefer—1 2 7 5 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 3 1 s 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—45. Innings—56. High run—7. s—Safety. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Cochran was a bit slow at the start, but hit his stride in the second decade, scoring freely, and missing in few innings. Kenney, the tailender, was still below his Chicago standard, and only near the end scored with any regularity. The game required 50 innings. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—1 0 6 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 1 2 0 1 0 0 5 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 s 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 2—50. Innings—59. High run—6. s—Safety.

Leonard Kenney—2 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0—29. Innings—59. High run—4. s—Safety. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Both of the afternoon games were long drawn out, but the leaders in each case finally came through. In the first Kinrey Matsuyama defeated Tiff Denton, 50 to 46, in 67 innings, and in the second Hall emerged victor over Alfredo de Oro in 60 innings, 50 to 37

Matsuyama led practically all the way, though Denton staged a recovery in the later innings which brought him ahead at 46 to 45 two innings before the finish. But the little Japanese had enough in reserve to run out the game with a final score. The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—1 0 0 s 0 s 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 0 2 3 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 s 0 0 s 0 0 0 4 2 0 s 0 1 0 2 0 3—50. Innings—67. High run—4. s—Safety.

T. S. Denton—2 0 1 s 0 s 0 0 4 0 1 0 s 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 s 1 0 1 3 3 (—1) 2 1 1 s 2 0 2 3 1 2 1 1 0 s 1 0 2 0 0—46. Innings—66. High run—4. s—Safety.

Greater steadiness accounted for the victory of Hall, with de Oro still exhibiting the skill which has been the sensation of the tourney. The veteran held the lead through the greater part of the game, in spite of three different fouls on as many occasions. In the thirteenth inning, after scoring once, he used the wrong ball, in the twenty-first, he touched the red ball while preparing his second shot, and in the twenty-third, he shot the cue ball off the table. Still he held the lead to the forty-second, and tied the score three times more. But Hall was then set, and ran out the game with little more battling by de Oro.

Allen Hall—0 1 s 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2s 0 0 0 3 s 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1s 0 5 1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 4 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 1 1 1 0 2 6 0 1 0 2—50 Innings—60. High run—6. s—Safety.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 s 0 2 2 0 0 0 s 4 0 0s 0 2s 1 0 s 0 0 0s 2 (—1s) 2 0 1 1s 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0—37. Innings—60. High run—5. s—Safety. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Larocque, Seeded No. 4, Defeats J. V. Gallagher

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The third round of the United States squash tennis Class C individual championship will bring together the better class of the non-seeded players against the seeded leaders. Yesterday was devoted to clearing up a few adjourned games, and there still remains one to be played in the second round, at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club courts, where the tourney is being played.

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, seeded fourth, defeated one of the strongest of the home club players, J. V. Gallagher, in impressive style, 15—4, 15—6; while E. L. Kilroe, Columbia University Club, eliminated C. H. Bohland Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—8.

West Point Coaches Named

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson, head coach of football at the United States Military Academy, West Point, today announced the appointment of two assistant coaches to replace Earl Blaik and Harry Ellinger and a realignment of his six assistants for the 1934 campaign. The two additions to the staff are Lieut. Blackshear M. (Babe) Bryan '22, a former coach at West Point, and Lieut. Ed J. Doyle, also a former assistant at the Point. The appointments give West Point an all-Army coaching staff for the first time since 1926. All were varsity players in their day. The four assistants who aided Davidson last year, along with Blaik and Ellinger, were retained and are: Lieut. Maurice (Moe) Daly, Lieut. Russell (Red) Reeder, Lieut. Laverne (Blondy) Saunders and Lieut. William (Bill) Wood.

College Wrestling Results

F. & M. 35, Ursinus 3.
Tufts 19, M. I. T. 9.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Maybe It Won't Be Endeavour

JUST when yachting fans of the world were expecting to see Endeavour battling an American yacht, yet unknown, in the next series of races for the America's Cup, along comes the announcement that the deed of gift has been changed so that the challenger does not have to be named until 60 days before the first race. Up to this year the challenger had to be named with the sending of the challenge, and this was done by T. O. M. Sopwith when he challenged for 1934; but by a change in the deed of gift, the Royal Yacht Squadron is now given the right to substitute another challenger, which is the same as saying Great Britain can conduct an elimination series the same as has generally been done in the United States. The only yacht that appears as worthy or qualified to meet Endeavour for the honor is W. L. Stephenson's Velsheda, and no doubt these yachts will meet in tryout races. Should this be the case and Velsheda win and be named as challenger, it will be necessary for Sopwith or some member of the Royal Yacht Squadron to acquire the yacht, as it must be raced under colors of that club, which, is the real challenger. This, of course, could be easily met by the two men exchanging yachts or Velsheda being purchased by Sopwith or some other member of the R. Y. S. Announcement of this change in the deed Monday came as a big surprise to followers of the America's Cup. It is certainly a move on the part of the holders of the famous trophy to make conditions of defense and challenge more nearly equal than has been the case in the past, and should be much appreciated by those who try to capture the "Old Mug" in years to come, especially if the United States is ever called upon to challenge.

* * *

Which Elephant Will Recover First

One of the interesting questions to be decided during the next year or two is whether or not the G. O. P. elephant will recover before Connie Mack's white elephant again claims baseball superiority.

* * *

Paroles Deëmphasizing Football

It is only a short time since John Law, coach of the Sing Sing football team, was being congratulated because he was not bothered by having alumni coming round and demanding a winning team every year. Also because graduation was not depriving him of his veteran players every three years. He is going to be up against it next fall, however, from reasons which have never bothered a college coach—parole and an illegal run. Last year's captain and star end has already been released by parole, and the left guard will go before next fall. The other player he will lose is another guard, as the veteran tried an illegal run outside the jail confines, but was thrown for a loss and is now ineligible to play on the 1934 eleven. It looks as if being either good or bad in jail is just bad for the football team.

Willie Logan Wins Indoor Skating Title

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Feb. 14 (AP)—Willie Logan, Saint John speed skating star, gave a great exhibition of bladework last night to capture the men's title in the Canadian indoor speed skating championships. Logan won all three of last night's events, ranging from 440 yards to three miles, after winning one race and finishing second in another Monday night.

Logan piled up a total of 140 points in the five men's events, winning the 440 in 42s., clinching the title with a 1m. 27 2-5s. triumph in the 880 and then capping his performance by capturing the three-mile event in 9m. 46 2-5s.

Leo Freisinger of Chicago and Eddie Wedge of Detroit tied for second place with 70 points each. Freisinger, a recent graduate from intermediate ranks, finished second in the three-mile while Wedge was third to even the points.

Vines Uses His Service To Defeat Bill Tilden

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., tall Californian, used the power of his service to advantage last night to defeat Big Bill Tilden, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0, and even the score in their professional tennis exhibition tour. Each now has won nine engagements. Their next meeting is in Louisville, Ky. Two thousand persons viewed last night's play.

In a one-set match, Bruce P. Barnes, former Texas player, defeated Vincent Richards, 7—5. Vines and Richards teamed in doubles to win from Tilden and Barnes, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Utica Rink Wins Emmet Medal

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—The Utica Curling Club rink, made up of Al Hatfield, skip; John Davis, J. W. Calder and B. J. Fisher, defeated the Caledonian Curling Club of New York, composed of William Cuthbertson, skip; J. Whyte, R. Gilmartin and C. W. Cobban, in the final round of the Richard S. Emmet Memorial Medal competition here yesterday. The Emmet Medal was put in competition three years ago and Hatfield's Utica curlers were winners each year.

Rice Joins Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—Edgar C. (Sam) Rice, an outfielder with the Washington Senators for 18 years with an all-time major league batting average of more than .320, has joined the Cleveland Indians, General Manager Billy Evans announced yesterday.

Saskatoon Quakers Win

ST. MORITZ, Switz., Feb. 14 (Canadian Press) — The Saskatoon Quakers defeated a team representing Switzerland by a score of 7 to 2 yesterday in a hockey match. It was the twenty-fourth victory out of 27 starts for the Allan Cup finalists of last season on their present European tour.

Bruin Cubs Clash With Beavers At Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Quebec
Heximer, lw		rw, Toupin
F. Jerwa, c		c, Quenneville
Filmore, rw		lw, Wilson
McInenly, ld	rd,	Molyneaux
Davie, rd		ld, Ayres
Jackson, g		g, Smith

Boston spares—Halliday, Patterson, Smillie, Buckles, Cunningham, Weir, J. Jerwa. Quebec spares—Lowrey, McCabe, Phillips, Ward, Blake, McIntyre.

At full strength again the Bruin Cubs entertain the rugged Quebec Beavers at the Boston Garden tonight. The Beavers are trailing the locals by four points in the Canadian - American Hockey League standing after battling within a point or two of each other most of the season.

This will be the first meeting between the two teams since Fred Hitchman became manager of the Cubs. In their last three meetings the Cubs have failed to defeat the Beavers. The last game in Boston ended, 1 to 1, and the next two played in Quebec were in favor of the Beavers by scores of 2 to 1 and 4 to 1.

The return of Joe Jerwa to the defense and Tommy Filmore to right wing adds needed strength to the Cubs. Although the visitors have lost Archie Wilcox they have acquired a Montreal amateur signed from New York Americans by the name of Gaston Leroux.

* * *

Melrose friends of Hitchman hope that the planned "Hitchman night" will not bring any more bear cubs. His neighbors in that district are none too sure the collar chain is heavy enough on the cub out there now.

* * *

Detroit Red Wings have gone 10-straight games without defeat. Five games were victories and five ended in ties.

* * *

Perk Galbraith and Myles Lane scored their first goals of the season in the N. H. L. last night.

* * *

Earl Seibert of Rangers is rapidly becoming the outstanding defenseman of the league. He is developing a poke check that rivals those of Frank Nighbor and Sprague Cleghorn, and he is breaking away offensively as fast as Eddie Shore or King Clancy.

* * *

Lionel Conacher and Earl Seibert are the leading scorers in the American group of defensemen. Ebbie Goodfellow has two more points, but he played most of the season as a forward Clancy of Toronto leads scoring defensemen of both divisions with 22 points.

* * *

Shore's first game in Canada since the suspension, played in Montreal against Maroons last Saturday, according to Montreal papers, saw the Bruin defenseman royally received with cheers and banners, much in the same manner he was received at Boston. He has been "accepted" now in New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit and Montreal, leaving only Toronto (tonight) and Ottawa for him to visit.

* * *

Carl Jacobs, former Can-Am referee, is handling games of the Northwestern Professional Hockey League played on the Pacific coast.

Corner Shots

NEIL SULLIVAN'S victory in the United States squash racquets championship final at the Boston Athletic Association the first of this week marks the first time that a Harvard undergraduate or graduate has failed to win the national singles title since W. Palmer Dixon succeeded Gerald Robarts of the Bath Club, London, Eng., as champion, in 1925. Dixon won his first national championship as an undergraduate, and followed up this victory the following year, 1926, when a member of The Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. won the title twice—in 1928 and 1930—as a member of The Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. Myles P. Baker, a B. A. A. member, won the title in 1927, and since then the other titles have been shared by the Pool brothers. J. Lawrence Pool, member of the Harvard Club of New York, won in 1929 and 1931, and his brother, Beekman, won his first title (1932) as an undergraduate and followed it up the following year when a member of the Harvard Club of New York.

* * *

Adrian W. Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., has been reëlected president of the United States Squash Racquets Association. Joseph deV. Keefe of Philadelphia succeeds William F. Howe Jr. of Boston as vice-president. Paul E. Callanan is again secretary-treasurer. The executive committeemen are as follows: Harry K. Cross and Walter I. Badger, Boston; Edwin H. Bigelow, Ernest B. Humpstone and Darwin P. Kingsley, New York; James D. Standish Jr., Detroit; W. McCook Reed, Pittsburgh; William D. Baxter, Baltimore; Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia; Ralph A. Powers, Connecticut, and J. R. Reed, Chicago.

All Officers Reëlected

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14 (AP)—All officers of the St. Louis Cardinals were reelected yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors. They are: Sam Breadon, president; Branch Rickey, vice-president; William O. Dewitt, treasurer, and Clarence F. Lloyd, secretary. President Breadon said that no dividend could be declared because 1933 was a poor year for the Cardinals.

College Swimming Result

Dartmouth 46, Colgate 25.

Rangers, Detroit Continue in Tie For First Place

Red Wings Defeat Maroons and Rangers Subdue Surprising Bruins

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	18	7	11	92	70	43
Detroit	17	9	10	82	75	43
Chicago	15	10	10	63	51	40
Boston	12	4	20	69	90	28
Canadian Division						
Toronto	20	9	8	133	82	49
Montreal	14	8	15	80	96	36
Canadiens	13	6	17	70	80	32
Americans	11	8	17	76	99	30
Ottawa	9	5	21	82	104	23

Results Feb. 13

Detroit 6, Montreal 1.
Rangers 6, Boston 4.
Ottawa 3, Americans 2.

New York Rangers kept pace with Detroit Red Wings for first place in the American division of the National Hockey League standing by defeating the Boston Bruins at the Garden last night, 6 to 4. The important feature was the wide-open play of both teams, which resulted in plenty of scoring. Two goals came in the first period and four in each of the second and third sessions.

Until the late stages of the final period Rangers were held even on the play. Steady pressure in the third session finally broke the locals resistance and Rangers skated them into the ice. Ripley, Earl Seibert, Bill Cook stood out for Rangers, while Thompson, Barry and Clapper featured for the Bruins. The summary:

Rangers		Boston
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Boucher, Ripley, Cox, c		c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw		lw, Siebert, Beattie, Harnott, Galbraith, Barry
Johnson, Seibert, Dillon, Cox, ld		rd, Shore, Lane
Seibert, Heller, Dutkowkai, W. Cook,		Murdoch, rd
ld, Smith, Lane, Galbraith, Beattie		
Aitkenhead, g		g, Thompson

Score—N. Y. Rangers 6, Boston 4. Goals—Murdoch, W. Cook, Cox, Boucher, F. Cook, Dillon for Rangers; Barry, Galbraith, Lamb, Lane for Boston. Assists—Seibert 2, Boucher, F. Cook, Dillon, Dutkowski, Ripley for Rangers; Siebert 2, Beattie for Boston. Officials—G. N. Goodman and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 14—A four-goal scoring splurge by the Detroit Red Wings in the third period of last night's game against the Maroons enabled them to score their first victory of the season on Montreal ice, the score being 6 to 1. The Wings scored the first two goals of the game and after the locals had scored their only goal, in the first period, were held scoreless until the last eight minutes of the game when they scored their four goals in quick succession.

The Maroons turned in a disappointing performance with only Ward and Wentworth playing to form. The Wings had too much speed on the attack and their backchecking broke up the Montreal attack before it got under way. Weiland and Graham, a former Maroon, were the best for the winners who won with comparative ease. The summary:

Detroit		Montreal
Lewis, Sorrell, Gross, lw		rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Kilrea
Weiland, Pettinger, Starr, c		c, Smith, Blinco, Haynes
Aurie, Wiseman, Carson, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Goodfellow, Graham, ld		rd, Wentworth, Evans
Young, Buswell, rd		ld, Frew, Mackenzie
Cude, g		g, Kerr

Score—Detroit 6, Montreal 1. Goals—Weiland 2, Graham, Sorrell, Gross and Goodfellow for Detroit; Kilrea for Montreal. Assists—Gross, Lewis, Aurie, Pettinger and Graham for Detroit; Cain for Montreal. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Dalgneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 14—By scoring a goal in each period and holding the visiting New York Americans to one in each of the first and third, the group-trailing Ottawa Senators spoiled the A's hopes of gaining a third-place tie with Canadiens by a 3-to-2 victory last night. Although the lowly position of the two clubs and sub-zero weather kept the attendance down to the smallest of the season, the game was one of the most spirited of the year. The victory ended a lengthy losing streak for the Senators.

Hollett, defenseman on loan to the locals from Toronto for the remainder of the season, was moved up to left wing to take the place of Touhey and he celebrated his debut as a forward by scoring the first and third goals for the locals. The summary:

Ottawa		Americans
Shannon, E. Roche, Hollett, lw		rw, Chapman, Burke, Picketts
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, c		c, Himes, Conn, Jackson
Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie, rw		lw, McVeigh, Klein, Gracie
Shields, Leduc, ld	rd,	Dutton, Murray
Bowman, Kalbfleisch, rd	ld,	Brydge, Doran
Beveridge, g		g, Worters

Score—Ottawa 3, Americans 2. Goals—Hollett 2 and Shannon for Ottawa; McVeigh and Klein for Americans. Assists—Voss and Wasnie for Ottawa; Chapman, Brydge and Klein for Americans. Referee—W. J. Stewart annd A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	4	11	69	70	38
Buffalo	12	10	11	61	52	34
Syracuse	15	3	15	83	75	33
Windsor	15	2	17	59	69	32
London	13	6	12	65	58	32
Cleveland	11	3	17	70	82	25

Result Feb. 13

London 3, Cleveland 2.

London Climbs in Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 14 — London Tecumsehs scored a 3-to-2 victory over Cleveland Indians here last night and caught up with Windsor in the International Hockey League race. Gillie, Gregg and Daley scored for London. Locking and Mike Brophy were the Cleveland scorers.

Olympic Games Money Ruling

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Olympiad committee of the 1932 games at Los Angeles, Superior Judge Leon Yankwich ruled in a decision on file today, is the owner of nearly $1,200,000 surplus on hand. He decided the California Olympiad Commission, the State of California, and the American Olympic Association were not entitled to the money. In its action the Los Angeles Olympiad Committee sought an adjudication as to its rights to the surplus, the individual members waiving their rights to any portion of the funds. They proposed to use the money to retire bonds voted by the State for staging the games and to turn over the surplus in equal sums to the city of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. This proposal is legal, Judge Yankwich ruled, commending the committee for its "social mindedness."

British Yachtsmen To Keep on Trying For America's Cup

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—British yachtsmen will continue to challenge for the America's Cup until they win it, says W. L. Stephenson of Yorkshire, owner of the fast British sloop, Velshida.

Here on a combined business and pleasure trip, Stephenson said that if T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour failed to lift the cup the United States has held since 1852 in the international races this year, there would be more British challenges just as fast as they could be accepted.

Four or five other yachtsmen in England, he said, plan to challenge if Sopwith's attempt fails, and one new boat of cup class already has been ordered for the 1935 season in England. It is to be built by Charles E. Nicholson, designer and builder of Endeavour, Velsheda and one of the last two Shamrocks Sir Thomas Lipton sent over here to lift the cup.

Tilden Troupe 'Gate' Well Over $100,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines have drawn more than $100,000 at the "gate" in the first 17 matches of their tennis tour and Vines' financial goal of $50,000 in his first year as a professional is almost certain to be reached with plenty to spare.

On the basis of a 40-40-20 split with Tilden and Bill O'Brien, co-promoter of the tour, Vines already has earned $26,000 with prospects of doubling that total by the time he and Tilden have completed their series of international team matches with Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa. After three more tussles with Tilden, Vines and Big Bill will start the international series against the French stars here Feb. 19-21.

O'Brien revealed that 106,387 fans had paid $101,212 to see the 17 matches Tilden and his young California rival have played so far. Twelve of these have been sell-outs.

"Vines should clear at least $50,000 this year," O'Brien said, "and my guess is that he will have about $49,500 of it at the finish. He is a very shrewd young business man as well as a good tennis player."

Tilden and O'Brien do all the financing for the other members of the troupe. Vines's "cut" is diminished only by his own personal expenses.

Idaho Puts Orangemen Out of Northern Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 14 —The Idaho basketball players dropped the Oregon State College quintet out of the Northern Division basketball race in the Pacific Coast Conference here last night, defeating the Orangemen by the score of 34 to 22. Holding a 15-to-12 lead at half time, the Idaho players ran wild during the opening four minutes of the second period to step well ahead by the score of 25 to 12. The desperate Orangemen could make up only one point during the remainder of the game.

College Basketball Results

Ball S. T. 23, Indiana Central 14.
Bethany 36, Salem 28.
Carthage 35, Macomb Teachers 33.
Carbondale 35, S. E. Missouri 21.
Carleton 32, St. Olf 16.
Colorado Aggies 21, Colorado 16.
Culver Stockton 29, Westminster 25.
DePauw 31, Franklin 23.
Emporia Teachers 37 Washburn 33.
George Washington 42, Wake Forest 31.
Idaho 34, Oregon State 22.
Loyola (Chicago) 29, Columbia C. 21.
Luther 37, Upper Iowa 26.
Macalester 36, Gustavus Adolphus 25.
Marshall 49, Morris Harvey 34.
Monmouth 32, Knox 30.
Mount Pleasant T. 31, Alma 24.
N. C. State 46, Virginia Tech. 30.
New York 41, Yale 26.
North Carolina 39, Davidson 25.
Omaha 59, Nebraska Wesleyan 26.
Parsons 36, Iowa Central 30.
State Normal 36, Charleston Teachers 29.
South Carolina 36, Florida 31.
Texas Christian 29, Rice 27.
Thiel 50, Allegheny 30.
Valparaiso 29, St. Viator 26.
Virginia 36, Hampden-Sydney 20.
Western Kentucky 38, Howard 21.

New Women's Florida Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14—That there will be a new Florida women's golf champion this year became assured here yesterday when Mrs. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, the defending champion, in the first round at the Palm Beach Country Club, 1 up in 23 holes. Kathleen Garnham, the English girl who holds the French women's title, won an easy victory over Audrey Phipps of Westbury, L. I., 6 and 4. Two golfers who can gain permanent possession of the new Gold Challenge Cup by winning this year, came through successfully. They are Helen L. Hicks, national champion in 1931, who defeated Kathryn Bragaw of East Orange, N. J., 2 and 1, and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., who defeated Mrs. William Ferris of Boston, 6 and 5.

Bonura in White Sox Fold

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—The signed contract of Henry (Zeke) Bonura, a young man from whom the Chicago White Sox expect a great deal this season, was filed away today. Bonura was purchased from Dallas late last season, labeled as a hitting first baseman, something the Sox have lacked lately. He hit .375 for Dallas. Along with Bonura's document came one from Paul Gregory, right-handed pitcher, who finished last season with Milwaukee.

Record Entry List For College Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—A record total of 29 colleges have entered 548 athletes in the thirteenth annual intercollegiate indoor track and field meet to be held in Madison Square Garden, March 5, the entries for which closed today. Yale, defending team champion, heads the entry list with 64 nominees followed by New York University and Columbia with 52 each.

Other colleges entered and the number of individuals: Amherst 3, Boston College 14, Bowdoin 7, Brown 18, C. C. N. Y. 5, Colby 2, Colgate 8, Cornell 44, Dartmouth 46, Fordham 9, Harvard 37, Haverford 2, Holy Cross 10, Maine 1, Manhattan 34, M. I. T. 4, Penn State 26, Pennsylvania 30, Pittsburgh 20, Princeton 24, Rhode Island State 2, Rutgers 11, Swarthmore 1, Syracuse 20, Union 1, William and Mary 1.

Five individual champions are included in the entries: Richard Bell of M. I. T., sprints; Frank A. Crowley, Manhattan, 1500 meters; George B. Spitz Jr., N. Y. U., broad jump and coholder of the high-jump title; Keith S. Brown, Yale, who shared both the high jump and pole vault titles, and Wirt L. Thompson of Yale, co-champion with Brown in the vault.

Newcomers Win Way To Veterans' Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—A new veteran champion at squash tennis will be crowned, as the result of the semifinal round matches in the national championship yesterday at the Harvard Club. Both Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, Harvard Club, 1933 winner, and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, were put out by newcomers into the event, by wide margins.

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, disposed of Sieverman, 15—9, 15—12, with his all-court play, while R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, smashing with great power, and having little trouble in handling the soft shots of the three times national title holder, swamped Hyde by a score of 15—3, 15—4.

United States Veterans Squash Tennis Championship—Semifinal Round

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—9, 15—12.

R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—4.

United States Snipers Popular in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Snipe, a type of small and inexpensive yacht which originated three years ago in the United States, has now won popularity in Britain, where at least 40 such craft are registered as racers. It is announced that the Snipe is more numerous than any other build of yacht and that 600 of these boats are in commission in various countries for racing. It is reckoned that at least as many are used for ordinary sailing.

The Snipe is 15 ft. 6 in. long, and 5 ft. in the beam, with a canvas spread of 100 sq. ft. She carries a mainsail and jib. The bottom is V shaped.

Asks Approval of Series

MONTREAL, Feb. 14 (AP)—The final step in promoting an international amateur hockey series between the United States and Canadian championship teams was taken today when Frank Greenleaf, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, asked approval of the series from the provincial branches of his organization. United States hockey authorities have indicated a willingness to play and if the provincial teams agree it is believed the matches are assured.

Windsor Club Strengthened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 14—Windsor Bull Dogs will finish the International League season with one of the most formidable clubs in the history of professional hockey here. Their forces were augmented yesterday by the addition of Art Somers and Doug Brennan from New York Rangers and Sammy Godin from Montreal Canadiens. The three newcomers will play against Syracuse here tonight. Paul Raymond has been recalled by Canadiens.

Keating Wins Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 14—E. C. Keating of Montclair won the qualifying-round gold medal in the fourteenth annual senior golf tournament here yesterday with a card of 81. He went out in 39 and came home in 42. Parker W. Whittemore, The Country Club, was runner-up with 39-43 for a total of 82.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, Oklahoma City 2.

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Englishwomen Win In Wolfe-Noel Cup Play Over U. S. Team

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The English women's squash racquets team made a clean sweep of the five singles matches making up the international contest with the United States today.

The closest any of the American women came to scoring a victory was in the final match in which Marguerite Anderson of Plainfield, N J., carried her English rival, Mrs. J B. Pittman, to five games. The scores were 8—10, 10—8, 4—9, 9—2, 9—6, and furnished the most exciting moments of the play.

The matches took place in the dungeon-like courts of the Queen's Club, where the fog was so thick that even the brightest electric lights had difficulty penetrating it. Hundreds of spectators were huddled in blankets and robes to ward off the chill of the unheated building.

Today's series furnished the high-spot of the Americans' team invasion. The visitors will sail for home after competing next week in the South of England championship.

Susan Noel, United States titleholder in 1933 and three times English champion, defeated Anne Page of Philadelphia, 9—3, 9—2, 9—4, in the feature match. Miss Page was runnerup for the American title last month and since coming to England has been considered the leading player among the invaders. The other results:

Miss M. E. Lumb, England, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 9—6, 9—4, 9—0; Mrs. Keith Jones McKechnie, England, defeated Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston, United States titleholder, 9—5, 9—3, 9—3, and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., 9—1, 9—0, 9—2.

Princeton Hopes Dimmed

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14 (AP)—Any hopes which Princeton supporters may have had of seeing the Nassau quintet win the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship were virtually removed yesterday when it was learned that Karl H. Larsen of Columbus, Ohio, big center on the team for the last three years, had been dropped from college because of failure to live up to the requirements in his midyear examination. Larsen, who was also captain of the Tiger baseball team, is one of four Princeton athletes who will be dismissed as the result of scholastic deficiencies. The other three are: James W. Samuels, pitcher on the baseball team and a reserve forward on the basketball team; John Coggeshall, for two years a member of the varsity football squad, and Philip Nicholson, star heavyweight wrestler on the freshman mat team.

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Boston Art Notes

The Medici Shop

Since our last visit, the Medici Book and Print Shop at 10 Newbury Street has grown larger and more comprehensive in its selection of wares. There has been appended a gallery at the rear in which young exhibitors will be encouraged to show their works. The gallery is to be commended for extending opportunities to those who have not yet been launched. The problem is alway a perplexing one as to just how one can bring works of art to public view. There are far more artists than places where their things can be shown.

Oil paintings by Kolia Balkonf are exhibited currently. The artist works with thick impasto, gaining a vivid, gemlike quality of tone. In the many scenes of the outdoors there is a genuinely conveyed atmosphere which the onlooker feels and enjoys. Throughout the effects are veiled and illusory. The artist reveals a pictorial and a poetic gift. The two blend very pleasantly.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Mr. A. B. Frost is exhibitor at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.

This painter is also devoted to the subject of the outdoors. He contrasts markedly with the Russian at the Medici Shop for his quiet performance. The work gives an effect of utter repose and restraint, the surfaces are smooth, the colors conventional. There is a spare use of the brush throughout.

No two could be better chosen to display the great diversity in styles and moods which prevail among artists who live in the same vicinity.

D. A.

Music

The Apollo Club

Last night in the assembly room of the Women's Republican Club, the Apollo Club, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave the second concert of the present season, with Messrs. George Boynton, tenor; Ralph Tailby, baritone, and Irving Townsend Jr., bass, as soloists, Mr. Earl Weidner was the pianoforte accompanist.

The program opened with Parry's setting of "Jerusalem." The Apollo Club found it comparatively simple to create the devotional atmosphere suggested by the piece, which formed an apt prelude to the pièce de résistance of the evening—the Cherubini Requiem in D. Written in 1836, it reveals the composer at the height of his powers. Evidence that he had studied faithfully the methods of his predecessors comes to hand upon almost every page. It is a pretentious work, the dramatic effect of which would be considerably increased by the use of an organ accompaniment, or better still, a small orchestra, yet the performance last night was impressive and served to demonstrate the many virtues of this singing organization.

Other numbers on the program included Stanford's "Cavalier Songs," with Mr. Tailby as soloist; "Were you there?" a spiritual arranged by Burleigh; an amusing fancy by Prof. Leo Rich Lewis entitled "Lightnin'" in which chorus, conductor and composer shared the applause from a delighted audience; an Irish folk song and Clay's "Songs of Araby," in which Mr. Boynton's was the solo voice, and to finish, Lefebre's "Seven Caricatures" with Messrs. Boynton and Townsend singing the leads. In all, an enjoyable concert, although it seemed to one listener that the final number, although diverting, was hardly in keeping with the standard established by the Cherubiniby Requiem, to which memory reverts as one of the most interesting and satisfactory works recently undertaken by the Apollo Club.

Tuesday Symphony

Yesterday afternoon the Boston Symphony Orchestra continued its Beethoven Festival with the Overture to Collin's tragedy, "Coriolanus," the Symphonies No. 6 ("Pastorale") and No. 7 in A major. Dr. Koussevitzky conducted.

There was disappointment, no doubt, at the substitution of the Symphony No. 7 for the Triple Concerto previously announced, yet the symphony came to such an impressive reading that the disappointment must have been momentary. Seldom has this orchestra given a more dramatic performance of the second movement, nor so joyous a reading of the third and fourth. In fact, despite the tragic note struck by the "Coriolanus" Overture, the afternoon was one of happy moods. The "Pastorale" came to such an imaginative performance as to cause the greatest enthusiasm. Its naïve development of program proved a welcome contrast to some of the present-day perpetrations in the name of "program music." To orchestra and conductor, the audience proffered warmest applause.

G. M. S.

Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, now in the sixth season of its devoted and industrious existence, sang last night at Emmanuel Church. The program offered motets by Palestrina, Mozart and Bach. For instrumental relief, sonatas for two violins by Corelli and Handel, with the figured bass transcribed, as it appeared, for organ and cello, were agreeably played by unnamed performers.

Differently arranged, with Bach's "Jesu, meine Freude" preceded by Palestrina's "Tu es Petrus" and followed by Mozart's "Ave Verum Corpus," the program might have been designed to illustrate the rise, the glory, and the decay of the motet, or even of ecclesiastical music in general. The apparent serenity of Palestrina gives way to the extraordinary poignancy, the grandeur, the complexity of Bach, and this to the wistful elegance of Mozart.

Homage rendered to Palestrina in our day can rarely be more than respectful obeisance to an honored name or gratitude for a moment of quiet reminiscence. This age is out of touch with the ancient modes, finds even the great music of the sixteenth century unsatisfying to musical natures nourished on chromaticism and the great heritage of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Nor can we hope to recapture the emotions which Palestrina's contemporaries, with their heritage, derived from his music. It is hardly surprising if Palestrina sounds stilted to us, and we should be less hesitant to admit it than we are.

Not only was Bach's monumental and manifold "Jesu, meine Freude," with its 10 movements—chorales, choruses, trios, and a fugue—the great musical and emotional experience of the evening, but, despite its difficulties, it was the most convincingly performed. The Cantata Club inclines too often toward a certain timidity of tone and accent, with insufficient contrast in its dynamics, but under the authoritative baton of Mrs. Langdon Warner (who conducted also Mozart's "Ave verum") it achieved a vigorous, varied, and sensitive performance. Palestrina's motet was sung under the able direction of Mr. Bernard C. Jones.

S. S.

Berlin Gets Brazil Air Mail

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—A fast mail plane bringing mail from Brazil landed here yesterday after flying the distance of 5700 miles in 3 days, 8 hours and 40 minutes. Stops were made at the mother ship, Westfalen, anchored in midocean, Bathurst and Seville.

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Telephone WE 2-1198

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Visit The Yarn Corner

SEE the beautiful yarns on display. Knitted fashions are important for Spring and what is even more important you can make them yourselves. Consult our instructress about your knitting problems and see how easily you can make the garments you want.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
708 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

BETHLEHEM

February Prices Prevail in Our
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

CHESTER

FERRY BROS.
Expert Shoe Repairing
By REAL SHO EMAKERS!
YMCA BLDG. 7TH and EDGMONT

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-412, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Every Department offers January Clearance Sale Bargains

MONARCH Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-637

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. EIGHTH STREET Phone 24-064

SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Home Cooked Foods
Always at
Weaver's Tea Room
19 WEST 8TH STREET

CLEARANCE SALES
Prices will be higher this spring on men's and boys' apparel. That's certain! These reductions will help you save. Dependable quality; advanced styles.
P. A. Meyer & Sons
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE

FORD E. O'DELL
JEWELER
107 WEST 9TH ST. Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Second at State
Phone 8790
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

Stromberg Carlson
Radios on Sale at
J. H. TROUP
15 SO. MARKET SQUARE

La Marie Beauty Shoppe
Try a new Frederic Combination Wave. Prices reasonable. Phone 6819 for appointment.
404 NORTH SECOND STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons, 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream, $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA

Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PITTSBURGH

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7 BELLEVUE-PITTSBURG PA

Eastman Kodak STORES Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks — Cine Kodaks Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Mary's Beauty Shoppe
ALL KINDS OF
BEAUTY CULTURE
12 HAWLEY AVENUE, BELLEVUE, PA.
Phone Linden 6759

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

Maytag Washer - regular $129.50
Model NOW $79.50
for limited time. Terms if desired.
GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 Potomac Ave., Dormont, Pa. Lehigh 1060
Authorized Dealer: Hoover Sweeper, Stromberg Carlson Radio, Kelvinator and Frigidaire.

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

B. & J. SAYLOR
Fine Groceries
4th and Penn Sts.

SCRANTON

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
121 North Washington Avenue
New models in Spring Millinery arriving daily, priced at $1.98 and up

SEWICKLEY

The Highway Shop
Dress Goods Hose Gloves Underthings
China Glass Lamps Candles Toys
GIFTS for all OCCASIONS
THE THRIFT DRESS SHOP
(Cash and Carry)
THE YARN SHOP
Scotch Wool—Instructions given and orders taken for Dresses, Suits and Coats.

LASTING Success is built upon the rock of Satisfactory Service. It is on this firm foundation we have built.

THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
SEWICKLEY, PA.

Buick
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guaranteed Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

JONES Pure Farm Sausage
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

Sewickley Flower Shop
Hugh A. McMaster, Mgr.
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
511 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 211

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS and BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 43

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. Drynan & Sons
Try HERZBRUN'S
for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE TAILORING
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289
601 BEAVER STREET

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

NU BONE CORSET
Boned with our patented woven wire stay. A garment carefully fitted to your individual requirements.
For appointment phone
BOULEVARD 4160-W
MRS. MARIE WARREN

BLVD. 2525 "Smiling Service"
STEWART CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

WILKES-BARRE

QUALITY SERVICE
Goodrich Silvertown Inc.
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
72 NORTH MAIN STREET

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

G. C. KESLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
Monarch Brand Foods
808 WOOD STREET Churchill 5174

DRESSMAKING
REMODELING
ALTERATIONS
Mrs. Loretta Myers
FR. 1199 1104 Penn Avenue
WILKINSBURG, PA.

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Hoge Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

THE CHARME SHOP
SPRING DRESSES
MILLINERY
FORMFIT "IRENE CASTLE" GIRDLES
723 Penn Avenue Wilkinsburg

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT in White Mountains, 5-room cottage with bath, all modern improvements; 1-car garage; situated in Jackson, N. H. MRS. WM. D. GOFF, Concord, Mass. Telephone 714 Concord.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES — Invite correspondence with American or Canadian manufacturers for western Canada representation—electrical or hardware preferred, but other lines considered; have connection throughout this territory; trade references on request. F. N. ADAMS & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

REAL ESTATE

SANTA MONICA—Splendid income property supplying home and occupation to couple; stores and apartments, all rented, in heart of business district; 3 blocks from yacht harbor now under construction; owner must sell to save other interests; proposition bears rigid investigation; $25,000 will handle. Write for particulars. OWNER, 1054 Ingraham Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

SCENIC, level lot, 64x155, in beautiful Verdugo Woodlands, Glendale, Calif.; near bus line; sacrifice. L. W. WRIGHT, phone CL. 66433. 6214 Burnwood Ave., Los Angeles.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. FANALENE, INC., Dept. 372, Indianapolis, Ind.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave.
Tel. Randolph 7641

DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Madison 3610

BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue
Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445

BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden
Tel. A2 Flora 0178

FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 45 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8703 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

EVERETT, MASS. 10 Hampshire Street—5-room apartment, heated, fireplace, all improvements; best locality. Eve 4142-M.

FIVE rooms, April 1; all improvements. MILLER APARTMENTS, 1411 N. Washington, Scranton, Pa. Phones 2-8061 or 3-7476.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Exquisitely furnished apartment; lady, Christian Scientist preferred. Call after 7 evenings, Rh 4-3852.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Gentleman will share furnished apartment with couple, references exchanged. H. H. HOWARTH, 103 Spring St. Phone 6-2220.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C.—Sublet furnished or unfurnished sunny 5-room apartment, 2 baths, all outside rooms, 11th floor; reasonable rental. Schuyler 4-4250.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS WANTED

WOULD any lady, Christian Scientist preferred, living in country, take large dog, bull mastiff, as paying guest for few weeks, in April? Very quiet and gentle. Box 2593, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GENTLEMAN will invest or join partnership in any legitimate business, either manufacture or retail. X-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassière designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 42nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

DOGS FOR SALE

COCKER SPANIELS, Scotties, smooth and wire haired Fox Terriers, Newfoundlands, Setters, and others reasonable. RUSHWOOD KENNELS, Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

DOLLS

DOLLS' HOSPITAL, Inc. Old Dolls Valuable. Broken ones repaired. 37 Temple Place, Boston. Han. 6423.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, remodeling and alterations; also suits and coats; fittings at your home if desired. Long. 6695, Brookline, Mass.

DRESSMAKING and Hemstitching; Hypatia Foundation Garments (stock and made to measure), MRS. H. MANNING, P. O. Bldg., Room 8, Cranford, N. J. Tel. Cranford 6-0236.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-5724

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LIBERTY ELECTRIC BULBS, highest grade incandescent lights. Agent, O. BERGER, 230 W. 105th St., N. Y. C. Clarkson 2-7382.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Media 1031.

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL home, 8 rooms, 3 baths, garage, restricted residential West Orange, N. J. section; rent $125 monthly. Address H. P. SHEARER, 70 Britannia St., Meriden, Conn.

INSTRUCTION

EXPERIENCED instruction in pottery and decorative work; adult classes; rates adjusted to circumstances. Tel. Porter 4270-J, Cambridge, Mass.

INSURANCE

EST. 1904 TEL. UNI. 0477
GEORGE A. GILES
Fire—Marine Plate Glass Automobile Boiler Life—Profit
INSURANCE Anywhere, Anytime SPECIALISTS
Bonds Liability Accident Compensation—Rent Theft
689 MASS. AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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MOVING AND STORAGE

IT IS a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd—Practitioner's office morning hours; large, light, convenient; 3-door arrangement. Telephone Plaza 3-9338 mornings.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBON PAPER, typewriter ribbons, paper specialties, printing of every kind. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. C. Cort. 7-3579.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

GOLD Jewelry, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Bought at Highest Prices. Estate Jewels Appraised and Purchased. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PAYING GUESTS

GUESTS desired in southern home; delightful climate and location; modest rates. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9 and 11 Centre St.—Comfortably furnished, well-heated, sunny rooms; running water, home cooking; most convenient location; moderate price. Tel. Long. 9085.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm room with board; large piazza; conveyance to and from church. Christian Scientists preferred. Long. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 348 Commonwealth Avenue, near The Mother Church, furnished, comfortable room, reasonable. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsboro St.—Bright, well-furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Comm. 8128.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished room in homelike apartment; privileges; veniently located; business woman preferred. Tel. Porter 4399-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st St. (Broadway)—Bright single room with running water, private family; reasonable. (Apt. 7-C).

NEW YORK CITY, 310 West 95th—Beautifully furnished, sunny, warm, clean, quiet, double studio bed. Riverside 9-2632, Apartment 64.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN with car to sell cosmetic line; strictly commission basis (old established manufacturer). V-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, general man, careful driver, understands care lawns, flowers and heaters; Protestant, married; no liquor or tobacco; best refs.; go anywhere. Porter 3297-W, Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), mechanic and general utility man; N. Y. City or vicinity; references. Telephone Gilmville 2-1024.

A WOOL man of 40 years' experience, with good following, seeks a connection where his knowledge and acquaintance will serve; will stand a thorough investigation. V-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse, managing house keeper or traveling companion, this country or abroad. MARGARET DONALD, Allston, Mass. Tel. Stadium 4338.

GENERAL housework, experienced, colored; plain cooking; city, country; neat, reliable worker; splendid references. Edgecombe 4-1625 New York City.

GIRL (colored) desires position as chambermaid or waitress or general worker with reference. Call Monument 2-8730, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged, German, reliable, good plain cook, desires position with couple or small family. Inquire c/o FINK, 325 West 45th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-3050.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Capable young lady qualified for general office work. Write B-20, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., or phone Montrose 2286.

REFINED young woman desires position as hairdresser; 3 years' experience; excellent references furnished. Brookline, Mass. Tel. Long. 2562.

SECRETARY offers whole or part-time services; will stay evenings with child for maintenance. Write Box M-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WORKING housekeeper, hotel or private, experienced, excellent references; New York or vicinity. Write Box M-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Also gives training in musical fundamentals which make SIGHT-SINGING possible for everyone. Studio, The Hargrave, 113 West 72nd Street, New York City. Tel. Endicott 2-4800.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BIRMINGHAM—Good board residence for gentlemen; gas fires in bedroom, telephone, electric light. HILTON, 3 Fentham Rd., Erdington.

BRIGHTON—Greylands for happy, homely holidays; bath; children taken; 1 minute sea, Hove Lawns. 16 Norfolk Sq. MRS. BURBRIDGE.

BRIGHTON. The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 457

FLATS TO LET

WEMBLEY—Unfurnished flat, three rooms; use of bath, etc.; electric and gas; also small garage; 5 minutes Met Station; fast trains City every 10 minutes; 30/- per week; seen evenings after 6 o'c. "KYNANCE," 44 Park Chase, Wembley, London.

HOME SHARING

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Lady would like someone to share her comfortable, well-appointed home; good locality. Box M-2480, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

HAMPTON WICK.—Self contained, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, oak beams; garden to Thames; 2 minutes station, 10 miles London; £104 inclusive; garage, optional, £13. Apply Walnut Tree House.

RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS. — Near station and buses; convenient, semi-detached house in good condition, 2 reception, 5 bed, bath, dressing and box rooms, kitchen (ideal boiler), scullery; stable as garage, garden; electric power and gas; rent £120 p. a. Write D., 16 Wormholt Road, London, W. 12.

HOUSES WANTED

COTTAGE, unfurnished, detached; bath, hot and cold; modern (garage advantage); inclusive rent not exceeding £80; either country within 40 miles London, or seaside, close sea. EDWARDS, Woodlands, Heathfield, Sussex.

WANTED—Furnished seaside cottage for July, south coast preferred, 3 or 4 bedrooms, own water essential. Box M-264, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc. arranged. MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613

J. C. & A. MARTIN, LTD.
Austin, Morris, Armstrong Siddeley Agents
Beacon Garage, CROWBOROUGH
Daimler Cars for hire. Phone Cro. 113.
Well equipped repair depot.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KENT-SUSSEX BORDER — Charming 16th century farm house, 113 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; every attention; bathroom, indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; from 2 guineas weekly. PREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst.

MIDDLETON, Sussex—Guests received in 2 comfortable cottages near sea; climate usually mild and sunny. SCHNEIDER, Rickstones.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

SURREY—Restful cottage home with loving care (2), ladies or gentlemen; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2225, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WORTHING, Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington—Lovely position, downs; quiet; separate tables; electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

POST VACANT

LADY hairdresser required, experienced in all branches, able to take charge. Apply OLIVE ET CIE, 74 High St., Rickmansworth. Telephone 661.

PRINTING PRODUCTION and WORKS MANAGER for soundly progressive Letterpress Business (employing at present approximately 20) with modern machinery, in Bristol, England; wages £5 to £6. State age and experience to "WORKS MANAGER." 7—10 Old Bailey, London, E. C. 4.

POST WANTED

YOUNG man (34), single, owner driver, keen, adaptable, recent salesmanship training, desires position; willing go anywhere, do anything. Box M-2579, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3883.

ROOMS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX—1, 2 comfortable rooms; quiet, refined home; gas fire; 1 minute sea; gardens, tennis; convenient buses. 6A Westbourne Villas. Phone Hove 2033.

SALESMEN WANTED

SOME have genius for selling—will they write BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool 9? Dairy and farm equipment, easily sold goods; commission, or salary and smaller commission; send testimonials; districts already covered, Cheshire, Liverpool and South Lancashire, North Wales, Shropshire.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON — Service suites and bed-sitting rooms, constant hot water, telephone all rooms. 13 Half Moon St., W. 1. Tel. Mayfair 0678.

TEACHER'S POST VACANT

SCHOOL for girls; well established; south of England; required competent teacher, capable organiser to join staff with view to partnership or succession; might suit educational couple. Box M-2155, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR ALL PROPERTIES IN SURREY and WEST SUSSEX apply
SEYS & WOOD, F.A.L.P.A., ESTATE OFFICES
Tel. 760 GODALMING, SURREY

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS. AUCTIONEERS. ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

WORTHING and district—For particulars of HOUSES and BUNGALOWS for sale and to let, also good BUILDING SITES in best positions, apply STEPHENS, 41 Marine Parade Worthing. 'Phone 2769.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

FOR Duplicated Circulars, Notices, Testimonials, etc., also Typewriting, write THE VICTORIA TYPEWRITING SERVICE, Postal Address:—229-a Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 10, and at Reading.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 1934
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

T. WILLCOCKS & SON
Family Butchers
Game and Poultry Dealers
TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

Up-to-Date Radio
PHONE 200
K. M. DAWE
RADIO ENGINEER 12 Saltash Street
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Accumulator Charging and Service

TORQUAY

WAYCOTTS'
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 Fleet Street
(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay PHONE 2681

J. TROULAN
1 STRAND
OPTICIAN
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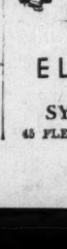

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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Picture Gallery

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P for Pilgrim) was in what is sometimes known as High Fettle, one of those fine old-fashioned high fettles which bring sparkle to the eye, luster to the teeth, and a kind word for everyone. He was showing visitors about his home in Ulmus America (American Elm) and the things he was showing them had to be explained. In order to do a good job of explaining it was necessary that he talk; and uninterrupted talk by himself always puts the venerable squirrel in the High Fettle just mentioned.

"What's this one?" said Mr. Squiffletree, pointing to a gracefully traced silver frost picture on one of the dining room windows.

"That is one of the best pictures we have," said Mr. Scroggins, hooking a thumb under his waistcoat and thrusting out one knee. "The solid part at the bottom of the pane is—well, that's the base of a great mountain. Then, as your eye follows up this line (Scroggins traced the line with his finger) you come to the top of the mountain; and there

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins Shows His Frost Pictures

you see wonderful trees and ferns and cool dells where water tinkles over the stones, and —"

A loud gruntling broke out somewhere in the rear, and Squiff and the other gaping lookers and listeners turned. There stood Florrie, pompousest of pigeons. Her wink eye was turning out winks at the rate of 50 per minute.

"How could water tinkle over stones? Everything is frozen!"

Scroggins scratched his head. "But, my dear Florrie, water doesn't freeze when it is running."

This Scroggins wisdom brought cheers. Florrie continued winking. Scroggins went on with his explanations.

"Now here on the kitchen window," he explained, "is one of the most beautiful frost pictures in our entire gallery. You will see a horse with wings up near the top. On the back of the horse is a beautiful little girl. She is—er—er—is—hurrumph —"

"Taking a ride," said Fib from the crowd.

"Precisely," said Scroggins, smiling. "She is taking a ride. And if you'll look more closely, you'll see her brother and sister resting under a palm tree. In fact, if you'll look closely enough you'll see them eating palms."

"Dates," said Florrie.

Mrs. Scroggins appeared at this moment. "Now don't speak of eating. Let's do some." This brought laughter and a great wave of handclapping.

All the guests were told to walk about the house as they ate, which they did, gazing at the wonderful pictures on every window. They were frost pictures and they were particularly beautiful, according to Mr. Scroggins, because they wouldn't last very long.

"Still," said Squiffletree, "they may last longer than Scroggins believes they will. This is the coldest winter Boston ever has known."

"Except," spoke up Fib, "when Grandfather Scroggins lived on the Common."

"But that was different," said Squiff.

Fib agreed that it might have been.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"I have come to derive great comfort from the fact that nearly every adult human being, whatever his comings and failures in his own line of endeavor, knows in his heart and will confess upon the slightest prompting that he could easily run a newspaper better than the man who is doing it. It assures one that if anything happens to us, the profession of journalism will carry on."—Paul Bellamy, "The Integrity of the Press" ("Introduction to Journalism," L. W. Murphy, 1930).

"Under the reign of despotism the press is muzzled; that the people may rule intelligence must be unrestrained. The sovereign must not be kept in ignorance, and with us, the people are sovereign," says Lewis R. Fiske in "Choosing a Lifework, 1899.

A "font" is a complete set of type of a given style or size.

A "by line story" is a signed newspaper story.

A Word a Day

Aberration

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "If thou chance espy some *aberration* in my poetry" (Herrick: "Hesperides").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: graciousness, humility, figure of speech, eloquence, stiltedness, deviation, exaltation.

Pronunciation: *ab - er - ay' - shun* (first *a* short, second long, *e* as in maker, *u* clipped; secondary stress on first syllable).

Derivation: From Latin *aberratio*, "wandering," compounded of *ab*, "from, away," and *errare*, "to wander." We use our word to indicate a wandering away from a natural state, a deviation from rectitude or type. Other derived words are "aberrance" and "aberrancy," both nouns (both accented on second syllable); "aberrant," adjective (accent second syllable); and "aberrate," verb (accent first syllable).

There will be no aberrations from the path of honor by those who keep their eyes fixed on loving their neighbors. This may be said for the aberrant one, of course: He was once right.

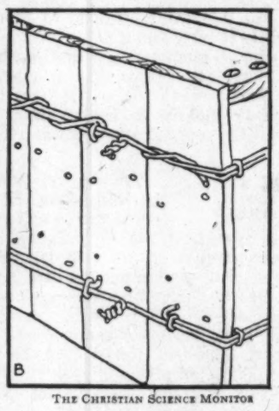
Notes and Queries

"Going to business" (C. L. S.)—The correspondent writes:

As it seems to me that the Word a Day section is often a "rebuke" column, I wonder if it might not be in line to bring up the business of "going to business." I do not find dictionary authority for the free use of the expression, but I have observed its appearance in the advertising copy prepared by the English language press. If it should turn out that "going to business" is an approved form, I will try to cease being irritated when it pops up in speech or on the printed page.

Whether "business" is a designation of place ("going to church," "go to New York") is beside the point. "Going to business" is well established in idiomatic usage. "Dinner" isn't the name of a place, but of an activity; yet who would denounce "going to dinner"?

With the Inventors



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two-Wire Crates

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CRATES used for shipping usually have a binding wire at each end. It is more serviceable than string or rope; but when the wire is snipped, the crate is not suitable for immediate use again, as is so often necessary for articles sent on approval. A patent has recently been granted to a man who gets around this baffling situation by tying his crate with two-strand wires. Only one strand is used to bind the box, the ends of the other being bent back. Then, if the shipment has to be returned after the first wire has been cut, the spare wire is brought into use. Simple, but the idea got a patent!

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

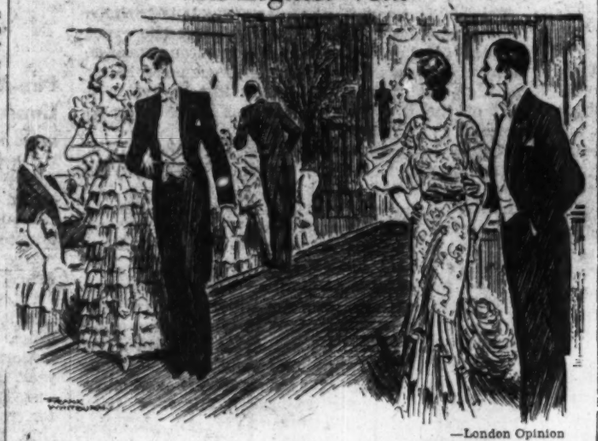
I SEE the error; but above
The scope of error, see the love.
—BROWNING

"Well, Bring on the Dinner"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Orrin Ault, Hensel, N. D., wins a membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB with this picture of his collie, who eats at the second table. The dog has been well trained, for he keeps his elbows off the table. Send your interesting "snaps" to the Feature Editor. $1 is paid for each one accepted for publication.

In Lighter Vein



—London Opinion

"She sings, plays the cello, is a champion swimmer and paints beautifully!" "Well, if old George can cook a bit, they ought to get on very well together."

Aptly Named

They were discussing winter sports.

"By the way," said the young bachelor, "can you tell me why the word 'skis' is nearly always pronounced 'shes'?"

His much-married friend gave a cynical smile.

"Yes," he said. "Probably it's because a novice never knows what they are going to do next."—*Answers.*

All or None

"Sir," said the young man, "I ask for your daughter's hand."

"Young man," replied the father, "I am not disposing of her in sections."

Not So Good

Neighbor: "How is that incubator doing which you bought?"

Mrs. Newbride: "I suppose it's all right, but I'm a little worried about it. It hasn't laid a single egg yet."—*Pathfinder.*

Happy Landings!

Daughter: "When you refused him my hand, dad, did he go down on his knees?"

Dad: "I didn't notice where he lit."—*Pathfinder.*

A Word of Hope

He: "I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite."

She (encouragingly): "Well, Mr. Duffer, there are numbers of intelligent girls in this neighborhood."

Had Expected Pointers

At West Point 200 cadets were assembled to listen to a distinguished visitor, William Lyon Phelps. In the middle of the lecture two huge setter dogs loped in through the open portal, trotted down the center aisle, and mounted the high platform.

The attending officers were nervous, the rigid cadets were ready to burst. Phelps was equal to the emergency.

"Why," said he, "these are setters, and I expected to meet only Westpointers!"—*Labor.*

Daily Anecdote

Told by Tarkington

THE well-known American novelist, Booth Tarkington, tells of an amusing experience he once had in a small town in Indiana. He was the proud possessor of two valuable bird dogs who strayed away one day and failed to return. He decided to offer a reward of $50 for their return and went to the local newspaper office to place an advertisement. He entered the office and found a drowsy office boy who explained that the editor was out. Tarkington tried to impress the boy with the seriousness of the matter and gave him instructions for running the "ad," which the boy said he would pass along to the editor.

Several hours later the author, wondering if the boy had succeeded in impressing the editor with the importance of the situation, returned to find the lad with his feet resting on top of a desk and his eyes gazing dreamily out of the window.

"Where's the editor?" asked Tarkington.

The boy slowly took his feet off the desk and turning toward Mr. Tarkington said,

"Oh, he's gone out tuh hunt de dogs."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Combination Jams

IF YOU wish to make a success selling jam to patrons, try to make a somewhat different product than is commonly found on the market. One girl has splendid success with combination jams and marmalades. She buys the fruits in the gallon cans and then combines two or more fruits in making tasty jams. This time of year, when jam and jellies are running low on housewives' shelves, she has good sale for her products.

(Miss) Joan R. L.

Molasses Cookies

THERE are ginger snaps and Ginger Snaps. We lived on a Connecticut farm more than 50 years ago. Never since have I tasted a good "runner up" to Sister Stebbie's molasses cookies! The 115 she made one day were gone the next. The children had found where she hid them.

Recipe

1 cup of Puerto Rico molasses.
1 cup of sugar.
1 cup of butter (half lard will do).
Boil these together for several minutes. Add
2 teaspoonfuls of ground ginger.
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.
Flour enough to make a soft dough.
Roll thin. Cut out and bake in a quick oven.

These certainly sell easily and often! Frank B. C.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Not having worked the bankers have changed the old system used formerly. Now instead of going around to all the banks for the money as they used to have to do previously, the checks are sent to the clearing house

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

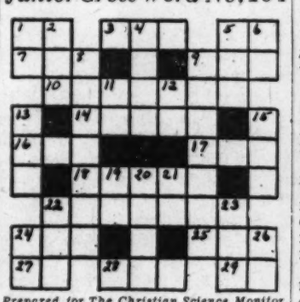
Brevities

Reader's Digest: The best reducing exercise is to shake the head violently from side to side when offered a second helping.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: If there is another war, Lafayette, we'll not be there.

Detroit Free Press: That is, a college professor knows all about money except how to make it.

Junior Cross-Word No. 104



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Within.
3—Timid.
5—Musical note.
7—Corpulent.
9—Manner.
10—Thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags.
14—Fragrant flowers.
16—Racket.
17—Humor.
18—Statue.
22—Those who fish with hook and line.
24—Suffix of the present participle.
25—Ocean.
27—Harney Peak, highest of Black Hills, is in this State (abbr.).
28—Poisonous snake.
29—Suffix meaning TO MAKE

Down

1—In case that.
2—To seise suddenly.
4—Head coverings.
5—Fruit.
6—Measure of area.
8—Rotating.
9—Replies.
11—Not any.
12—Diminutive suffix.
13—Singular.
15—Consumed.
19—Milligram (abbr.).
20—Gift of charity.
21—Germanium (abbr.).
22—Conjunction.
23—Comprehend.
24—Exists.
26—Article.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Children's Corner

How Maizie Came to School

By 'THE SCHOOL-DAD'

IT CERTAINLY was cold that Monday morning. It had snowed steadily all the week-end, and now it had frozen hard. Guesses ranged all the way from 10° below zero down to 30° below, and to add to the interest of things there was a gentle breeze blowing from the north, a breeze that bit right through any ordinary clothes.

You see, we are talking about the Big Bar, away in the wilds of that great central plateau of British Columbia.

We poked our nose outside the door of our cabin for a second. Then we retreated rather hurriedly and put on a few more layers of clothing. That mile and a half to school wasn't going to be any picnic today.

It was a little farther to go round by the House of the Six Children, but it meant that there would be only one trail to break that way, so off we started.

Four small figures, wrapped up in so many clothes that it was almost impossible to recognize any one of them, appeared at the door as we came by.

"Only four this morning?" we asked.

"Henry's gone ahead to light the fire," we were informed.

"And I suppose Maizie isn't coming today?"

To tell the truth we rather envied little Maizie (aged six) her chance of staying at home.

But no. A little cold didn't stop Maizie. Don't you imagine it!

"Poppa's taken Maizie up on the horse," we were informed, and sure enough there was a horse's tracks leading out from the barn. But there was no horse track leading away towards the school. There was only a broad, smooth trail about two feet wide.

This was something new to us. What could have made a track like that? A sled? No, it was too broad and smooth for any of the sleds of the neighborhood. Then, too, we could see the horse looming dimly through the mist, and we certainly could see no sled behind him. Neither, to our still greater puzzlement, could we see any sign of Maizie riding either in front of or behind her 'Poppa.'

"How come?" we asked. "What sort of an animal made this track?"

But would those four young imps tell? All the way up the hill to the school they teased and "kidded." They were not missing a chance like that to get some fun out of their "school-dad."

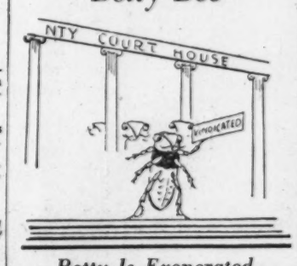
So, having no other means of solving the mystery, we hurried along the fine, smooth trail, trying hard, though fruitlessly, to catch up with the laboring horse. By now our curiosity had become so aroused that we had entirely forgotten all about the cold and the drifting snow. All we wanted was to get up to that school as soon as 'Poppa' and the horse.

We did it, too. Just as the horse stopped outside the school door we caught up to him. Now, at last, we discovered the solution of the mystery. There, behind the great horse, was the big scraper-shovel, and in it, almost hidden among the piles of rugs, sat Maizie, perfectly happy, beautifully warm and chuckling with glee at the idea of having ridden while the rest of us all had to walk.

But we didn't mind either. Maizie's shovel-chariot had helped us all, for, instead of breaking trail through a foot and a half of heavy snow, we also had had a good smooth road to walk along.

[A "Come Play" will appear next Wednesday.]

Betty Bee



Betty Is Exonerated

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Betty Bee and her sisters had finished with the fruit that had been placed in the hive, or with that part of it that the beekeeper had punctured, nothing remained but pulp, skin, and seeds. Having finished with the crushed fruit, the bees promptly desisted. No sound fruit was touched. Here was conclusive evidence that the bees had not damaged the sound fruit in the neighbor's orchard.

The neighbor was a reasonable man. For the next week he kept close watch and finally reached the conclusion that birds or other insects caused the initial damage. It was only after the skin was broken, and the juice oozed forth, that the bees became interested.

Betty Bee, although under indictment, knew nothing of the argument and the false accusation. Had she known, it is possible that she could have placed much of the blame where it rightfully belonged: at the door of the wasp. Unlike Betty Bee, the wasp, which is carnivorous, has cutting jaws which enable it to bite through the skin of fruit.

So Betty emerged from the ordeal with flying colors, her character unsullied, her reputation for good behavior happily sustained. Among humans, unjust accusation often fosters resentment. Not so with Betty Bee. Life was too joyous, too full of work to be performed. Even had she understood what it was all about, the chances are that she would have done precisely what she did do—give a dismissing wave of her antennæ and soar away to the flowers which, after all, are her first choice as a source of nectar supply.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Pressed Down and Running Over'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ponca City, Okla.

IT WAS a cold, frosty evening in November, so cold that Mrs. O—— knew that the few rosebuds in her garden would not survive the night.

She threw a wrap about her and went out to cut a dozen or more buds, which she carefully arranged for use as a table center. She remarked that for at least a week more her family could enjoy fresh roses.

The following morning her telephone rang. It was a new friend calling, one who had lived in the city but a short time. She said, "My dear, can't you come over? I am ill and alone, and my husband is away."

"I'll be right there," replied Mrs. O——.

Making hurried arrangements for the children and the lunch, she proceeded to get her wraps. Pausing beside the table holding her cherished spot of color, she selected two buds to take with her. These seemed not enough, so she took another, and still another. The bunch in her hand seemed small, and the bunch left in the vase seemed small too. Quickly she grasped all the buds and hurried away.

She found her friend in bed, in distress and hungry. Mrs. O—— expressed a cheery greeting and smilingly arranged the roses where they could be easily seen by the one reclining. She chatted, and helped her friend in many ways; and in about an hour the woman said, "I should like to sit in a chair near the roses." A short time later, all being well, Mrs. O—— departed for her home.

The following morning Mrs. O—— answered her front door bell. There stood a lady, a stranger, her arms piled high with large, creamy chrysanthemums, which she thrust at Mrs. O——. "Please take these," she said, "I want you to have them. I cut them last evening before the frost, just for you."

There were enough to fill all the vases and baskets in Mrs. O——'s house.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

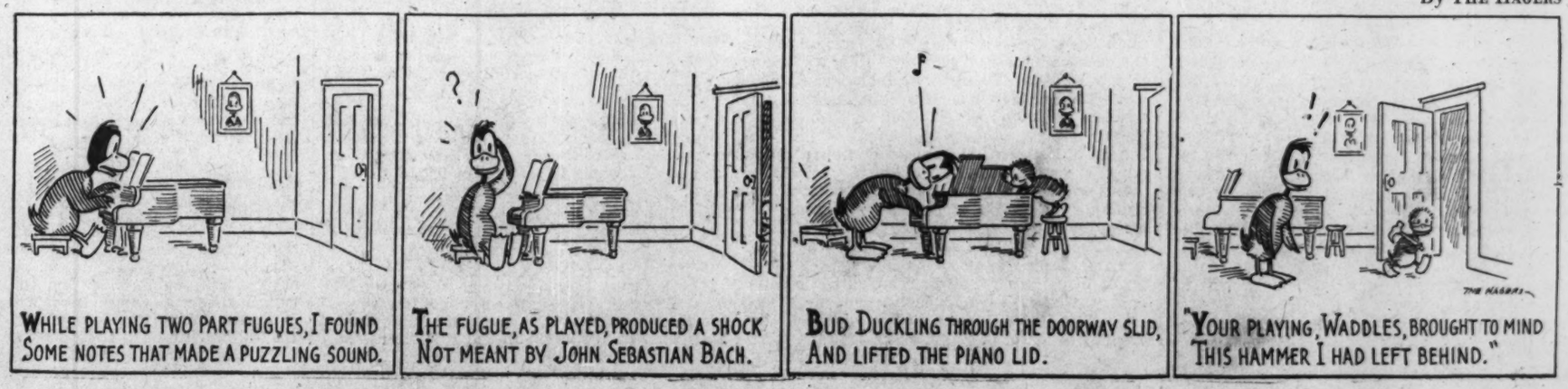
Dan to Beersheba

THE expression "from Dan even to Beer-sheba" (Judges 20:1) occurs in the Old Testament in a number of different passages and is an idiom referring to the whole stretch of Palestine from north to south (corresponding closely to the British phrase: "from John o' Groats to Land's End;" or the expression "from Maine to Florida," often used in the United States).

The town of Dan, which is sometimes called Laish, was situated in the extreme north of Palestine close to the site of the Cæsarea Philippi of later times; while Beersheba (literally "the well of the oath" or ". . . of seven") lay about midway between the Mediterranean and the southern portion of the Dead Sea. The distance from Dan to Beersheba was approximately 150 miles.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Playing Fugues*

By THE HAGERS


WHILE PLAYING TWO PART FUGUES, I FOUND SOME NOTES THAT MADE A PUZZLING SOUND.
THE FUGUE, AS PLAYED, PRODUCED A SHOCK NOT MEANT BY JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH.
BUD DUCKLING THROUGH THE DOORWAY SLID, AND LIFTED THE PIANO LID.
"YOUR PLAYING, WADDLES, BROUGHT TO MIND THIS HAMMER I HAD LEFT BEHIND."

SUSSEX

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Austria—the Powder Keg

TODAY the world's eyes are turned upon Austria. For weeks Vienna has been the powder keg of Europe. The flare that has now been touched off by the Socialist general strike is not exactly the spark which observers have feared might start a continental conflagration. For the friction at the moment is between the Socialists and the Dollfuss Government, supported by the Fascist Heimwehr; the Nazis are apparently watching from the side lines, hoping that the contestants will be mutually weakened and their own path to power prepared.

The destruction of Socialism as a party, which now seems the most likely result of this flare-up, will not free Chancellor Dollfuss from the pressure of the Nazis, supported—according to a protest he has prepared to the League of Nations—by Germany. In fact, in Berlin the whole affair is regarded as another step toward some form of the Anschluss or union of Austria and Germany. Certainly it does not lessen the need for the rest of the world to examine its relation to the whole question, for Austria remains a powder keg.

More realism is needed in considering the problem. We are constantly asked to work ourselves up into a state of indignation at the idea that Austria may sooner or later be incorporated into Germany. Now it may be argued that such union may lead to war in Europe and should therefore be stopped if possible. France and Italy may legitimately show their reasons against the Anschluss, and express their determination to prevent it. But that is no proof that an Austro-German alliance is morally wrong. On the contrary, according to the ideology of "self-determination of peoples," Austria should be allowed to join Germany if it so wishes, and it is the denial of this "self-determination" in the treaties of Versailles and of St. Germain which is "immoral."

But it has to be proved that Austria does wish to join Germany. Certainly it did so wish for years after the peace-making. Ninety per cent of the people, at least, would have accepted the solution. It is, however, alleged that Austrian opinion has now changed, and is opposed to the Anschluss, largely on account of the Hitler dictatorship. To some extent this allegation is true, but precisely to what extent is doubtful. The real struggle in Austria appears to be between the Heimwehr and the Nazis, and both of them represent very much the same thing, and both of them seem eventually to aim at some kind of Austro-German unity.

The fact is that it is futile to continue to say that Austria shall not join Germany, unless some positive alternative is offered. Austria cannot live alone. The League of Nations can decide that the treaties forbid union; it cannot decide that Austria can manage by itself. The League may even assert that there is interference by Germany in Austrian affairs; but it will have to admit that there must be, in present circumstances, interference by some nation. The plain truth is that Austria was so whittled down by the peace treaties that no power on earth can assure it independence; and if it is not to fall, of sheer necessity, under the domination of Germany, then it must be accorded a real chance of shaping its destiny otherwise.

That is to say, Austria, it is now obvious, must continue to be aided, poorly and inadequately, by the allies, or permitted to join with Germany; or—and here is the practical step which should satisfy both Austria and the allies—given facilities of entering a Danubian confederation without tariff walls or hostile frontiers.

Hitherto France and Italy and the Little Entente have failed to construct a Danubian confederation. They are jealous and suspicious of one another. Yet Austria will, at an earlier or later date, either effect the Anschluss or enter a Danubian confederation. If France and Italy would prevent the Anschluss they must help to construct a great central European political and economic association of the nations of the Little Entente and of Austria and Hungary. In other words, the only alternative to the Anschluss is a revival, in a better form, of the combination broken with a diplomatic sledge hammer in 1919.

Fighting Crime in Massachusetts

JUST at the time when all law enforcement agencies in New England should coördinate their efforts and present a unified front against the criminals, there suddenly emerges evidence of discord and friction among these very agencies. Press stories of various enforcement officials defending their particular jurisdictions and attempting to justify their own records must make pleasant reading for the criminal; it does not for the public.

Crime cannot be fought in the headlines. The public is not interested in hearing its constituted defenders conduct debates. The need of the hour is unspectacular, efficient pursuit of the criminal. No amount of words will justify any police or prosecuting official. Actual apprehension and conviction of these criminals, however, will provide justification that the public will be swift to acclaim.

The fruitless discord that has been engendered over the Needham bank robbery between local and state officials not only makes the public question the sincerity and competency of its law enforcers, but builds up a dangerous sense of rivalry that may prove but another weapon handed to the criminal.

A splendid campaign against the criminal has been fought in newspaper interviews, able charts of action have been broadcast in the press; now it seems that it is time to execute this campaign against the criminal himself.

The public is justified in expecting its defenders at such a crucial time to submerge all feelings and rivalries that might weaken the attack on the criminal. The public is justified in expecting its defenders to mobilize all forces at their command, and not to dissipate the strength they do possess in inglorious bickering while the criminal plays.

Action is wanted—not words. The apprehension and conviction of the criminal will make excellent news copy when they occur—in fact, the best publicity that could be desired.

Rationing Sugar

IT IS a far cry from the war-time rationing of sugar in America to prevent the supply running out, to the imposing of quotas to keep too large a supply from coming in. Yet this is the situation proposed as a remedy for one still more disorderly, in which huge stores of sugar have lain unsold, sugar mills have stood unused and ships have idled at their piers or traveled half empty.

This particularly is the picture of Cuba, economically dependent on sugar and largely upon the United States as a market for it. One of the hardest hit victims of the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930, that nation waits in poverty and unrest for sugar prices that will yield not cents but a few mills per pound above the cost of production. With a 2-cent tariff applying against the island, Cubans have had to sell at a net price of about 7 mills in order to compete with other suppliers.

And even the quota system which President Roosevelt proposes in a message now before Congress would be of no aid to Cuba except that in it figures are laid down not only for imports but also for production in continental United States and its insular possessions. The sugar tariff question is, as the American Secretary of Agriculture says, packed with political dynamite. It has been the subject of one of the most active lobbies in American tariff history. Yet Mr. Roosevelt's message suggests a question as to the justice of penalizing all Americans to the extent of more than $200,000,000 in sugar prices in order to protect a relatively small group in the United States who produce a crop worth less than $60,000,000.

He designates a threefold aim of keeping down prices, retaining beet and cane production in the United States and yet providing against further expansion of "this necessary expensive industry." In this respect the domestic and insular quotas seem liberal. They are not below but about 300,000 tons above the last five years' average production in the continental United States, and would absorb practically the whole normal production of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

In addition to this, the quota allotted to Cuba is only 56,000 tons less than the Cubans asked and is several times as much as they once expected would be given them. This is an assurance to Cuba of the President's good will and is moreover an assurance of a definite market in the United States for a certain amount of its sugar even though it is 400,000 tons less than the 1931-32 importations from the island and less than half the volume of production which existed there before 1930.

The question may still arise whether this is a proper division between producers in the United States or the independence-seeking Philippines and those in Cuba. It is hardly restriction to set domestic quotas high enough to cover this year's record crops. To apply a processing tax would offset to some extent the Cuban tariff disadvantage, but if the island off the tip of Florida is really to get out of the red ink and into the black, and is to become a substantial buyer of American agricultural and manufactured goods, there must be some action in a second direction which the President indicated—namely, an increase of the preferential allowed to Cuba as a reduction from existing tariff rates.

The Lining in Pu Yi's Crown

MANCHURIA once more attracts the world's attention as plans are being perfected for a picturesque ceremony on March 1 to crown as monarch of the new kingdom of Manchoukuo "plain Mr. Henry Pu Yi," who sat for a little time on the Dragon Throne of China. The colorfulness of this proceeding should not obscure its real significance.

The creation of this monarchy will have little practical effect upon the Japanese controlled Government of Manchuria or upon Japanese schemes for expansion on the Asiatic mainland, which already were clear enough. The deeper implications of Manchoukuo's metamorphosis from a "republic" into a monarchy lie not in Manchuria, but in Japan itself. By this move, the present rulers of Japan challenge democratic tendencies not only in the West but especially in Asia and in their own country.

In one sense Japan always has been a nation divided. A group of brilliant statesmen strove mightily, and for a time successfully, against the reactionaries who preferred to keep Japan in Asia and to resist western democratic influence. Under their guidance Japan played an increasingly prominent position as an international power, actively participating in the League of Nations and in all outstanding international conferences.

But every such move was made against the stubborn opposition of unconvinced reactionaries. After the occupation of Mukden in 1931 the internal struggle again became acute and the tide turned against the liberals. The latter, fighting a rear-guard action, gained a temporary victory when Manchoukuo was proclaimed a republic two years ago and the Manchu Emperor of China was declared a mere "Chief Executive." Now even this partial comfort has been taken from Japanese liberals.

Perhaps the liberals made a tactical error in their insistence upon the importance of western opinion. The military, at the forefront of the expansion movement, have scored tellingly with their people by declaring, "Our statesmen have been guided in shaping Japan's policy by what the West thinks. It is time now to ignore what the West thinks and do what is best for Japan and for Asia."

It may eventually be useful to settle in this manner the question whether Asiatic peoples really prefer an emperor's rule. The present rulers in Japan are convinced that Pu Yi as an Emperor will appeal to large groups of Manchus and Mongolians, and even Chinese who share their own distrust of democracies, and some western observers support this conviction.

Pu Yi the Emperor is offered as a rallying point for Asiatics who still believe in a modified form of Asiatic despotism. One great Asiatic country has experimented with republicanism, and the results thus far admittedly are unsatisfactory. Another has turned to Communism.

Japan's present rulers, in this latest move, are reaffirming their faith in a more ancient form of government and inviting other Asiatic peoples to join them in this revival of what many of their own countrymen regard as an anachronism. For this reason the results of this experiment may be historically important.

The Casual Day

VIENNA, the capital of laughter, the shrine of song. Barbed wire barricades obstruct her boulevards. Machine guns nestle among the spires of the churches.

"Wien, Eine Wien" expresses not only the love of the Viennese for his native city; it phrases the regard of people everywhere for "the one Vienna." To those upon whose ears its name rings, like Schubert lieder, for whom the mind's eye beholds the Vienna Woods shimmering with sunshine and alive with picknickers, the goings on of the last few days are a raucous anomaly.

* * *

"Throughout the day a cold rain fell on Vienna," writes an American press correspondent, "tonight the skies are clear." But not the political situation. And people hurry home through darkened streets to lock their doors early. Now and then the jar of a shell, or the spurt of a machine gun punctures the tense quiet of suburban districts.

This is Vienna at the moment. But it is perhaps impossible for the Anglo-Saxon to share the exact feelings of the Viennese in these circumstances. Many of Vienna's lovers have never seen her. Many more do not know what it feels like to live in a part of the world where war has been taken so casually as in central Europe.

Karl Goldmark's notes on his youth describe a battle near one of those uncertain cities not far from Vienna. The poorer people of the town, the violinist-composer records, followed close behind the armies and sometimes within range of the fire, to salvage for their own use the lead which happened to fall harmless on the ground.

Then, too, "The New Vienna," celebrated in one of Strauss's waltzes, was not much like the new Vienna of the post-war days, in which once-well-to-do professors dined together at a cheap mess provided by state funds, and talked not so much of the arts and the sciences as of the possibility of wearing this pair of broken shoes or that threadbare coat a little longer.

* * *

The Vienna of the early 1920's was a war product, though painfully lacking the glories of art or literature, or any of the other achievements of civilization which war's defenders say it promotes. The Vienna of today, with barbed wire in the streets and the smell of powder in the air, is also a war product. Strife is the author of strife.

Two quinquains (after the modern manner) for no ascertainable reason.

Too many workers,
Too many lawyers, doctors,
Engineers, farmers, everything!
Why doesn't it all
Balance?

A tree
Spends fifty years in growth
To become a newspaper
And tell the world
"Gangster Shot."

W. B.

"We are fortunate to be living in a country where education is not harnessed to propaganda and where we are free to speculate in our classrooms," said a newly appointed dean in a woman's college.

The influence of Wall Street?

Young New Englanders have been led to understand that the tight lips of their puritan forefathers were indicative of moral determination. We doubt it. Not the moral determination, of which those forefathers needed to have much, but that the severity of mouth was due to it. Our doubts, it should be explained, have arisen as the thermometer has gone down. On New England streets any of these old-fashioned winter mornings you can see plenty of cold-fashioned, tight-lipped expressions. The old New Englanders may have got their straight looks from their moral strength; they probably got their tight lips from the temperature.

Many breakfast-table grouches are traceable to poor beds and bedding, an authority says. Your own particular autocrat of the breakfast table may be turned into a benign monarch through remedying those conditions in which "uneasy lies the head."

* * *

Laws regarding pillows in most states are still lax, continues our adviser. In some young people's rooms the laws regarding pillows are merely those which might apply to any violent battle.

* * *

And up to now practically no progress has been made toward disarmament among pillow fighters.

* * *

Labels sometimes say whether new or old feathers have been used in the manufacture of certain pillows. On other pillows the labels should state whether new or old bricks have been used.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Republican Orators Lay Down a Constitutional Barrage

IS THE political honeymoon over? Has the era of good feeling between the parties in the face of a great emergency ended? Must the President and his valiant allies fight henceforth for the maintenance of the powers which less than a year ago were cheerfully given by the virtually unanimous vote of Congress?

There is reason to believe that the moment for the reassertion of party dogmas and party allegiance is at hand. The birthday of Lincoln seems to have awakened the fighting spirit long dormant in Republican breasts. The orators are again in the field and the thunder of the captains and the shouting drowns out the still, small voice of peace. The situation may not be a happy one, but it exists.

To what extent the barrage laid down by the Republicans in their Lincoln Day addresses represents the agreed and concerted policy of the party, and heralds a coming battle, can only be conjectured. All, with one accord, proclaimed themselves the anointed defenders of the Constitution, and denounced the Administration for its tendency to question the divine authority and sufficiency of that document. In this assault Representative James M. Beck was naturally the leader, for long ago Mr. Beck conceived himself to be the reincarnation in a single mind of all the Fathers of the Constitution. His is the one infallible construction of our basic law. Of his party's devotion to the ancient lights he said:

> The Democratic Party, even though it be now in complete power, is not the party of Thomas Jefferson. The Republican Party still believes in the ordered freedom of the fathers, and we will oppose, at whatever cost, the attempt to substitute for the old deal of hallowed memories and proved experience a new deal, which is the synthesis of all the vague ideas that visionary political philosophers have held from time to time.

Mr. Hyde, once Secretary of Agriculture, found invective rather than eulogy meeting the needs of the moment. Of the policies of the Administration he declared:

> The tone of the speeches of those who have our destinies in their hands is not reassuring. On all sides there is a sneer at individualism, as if individual freedom were the monstrous culprit responsible for our woes. Capitalism has become a word of loathing, to be uttered with a sneer and a hissing as though it were a hateful thing, the malign creation of a small group of evil ones, whereby the woes of the earth are saddled upon the humble and the honest and the needy.

Senator Dickinson, being estopped by notorious conditions from pointing with pride to anything done by his own party, viewed with alarm the radicalism of those in power:

> Today, we are about to abandon individual initiative. We are about to adopt the problem of planned society. We are no longer making any effort to maintain inviolate our property rights. But with every type of planned society, there has been a limiting of opportunities. If you think you can put business in a governmental strait-jacket and still have free opportunities, you are wrong. If Socialism once grips American capitalism, it will never release its grasp. Once this Government begins the task of controlling economic relationships, it must continue. One comitment leads to the next. American capitalism, in its present faltering experiment with state control, is playing with the buzz-saw.

George Moses, whose constituents a year ago relieved him from the embarrassment of consorting longer with the "sons of the wild jackass" who brayed in the Senate chamber, scents Bolshevism in the air. All industry is to be regimented, he says, and goes on:

> The first steps are taken in the name of an emergency—which frequently exists only in the proclamation which declares it—and then, once it has found its place in the procession which is leading us God-knows-where, there comes an announcement that the emergency measure is to become permanent. During the initial processes of this program criticism is disarmed by pouring billions of the taxpayers' money into the pockets of farmers in favored sections through subsidies for crop reduction, through wages and incidentals into the pockets of the men in the CCC camps, through the contracts of the PWA, through the pay rolls of the CWA, where 4,000,000 beneficiaries receive a weekly stipend. To point this moral, if not to adorn this tale, may I say to you that one of the most deft of those engaged in the New Deal remarked in a gathering not more than a month ago that the purpose behind the CWA, with its wage scale higher than that in industry, is to convince the working man that he will be getting better wages and better treatment than he can hope to receive under private ownership. In other words, the whole CWA program is merely preparing the ground to make people complaisant and even eager for the Government to take over the control of all industry.

How completely the parties have reversed their historic policies. The Democrats, always advocates of the strict construction of the Constitution, now find in it ample authority to do whatever they wish. Strict construction is surrendered to the Republicans who, historically, have been the liberal constructionists. The controversy has endured since Jefferson and Hamilton. It is not to be settled in a phrase now. But as a political issue it is likely that the party most ready to bend the basic law to the advantage of a suffering people in a time of emergency holds the winning hand.

Notes From Buenos Aires

Pan-American Conference

EDITORIAL opinions expressed in the leading organs of the Argentine press with regard to the conclusions arrived at by the seventh Pan-American Conference, held recently in Montevideo, denote satisfaction and entire accord, though the writers remain noncommittal as to the likelihood of the resolutions adopted ever developing into accepted practice. So many unfortunate precedents have been established by conferences of a like nature that they are frankly skeptical.

When, as a direct result of preliminary negotiations, a truce was effected between the warring nations of Bolivia and Paraguay, who for over a year have been engaged in hostilities, optimism was rampant, though, as it proved, misplaced; for the belligerents have again resorted to the rifle, the machete and the bomb, in an attempt to settle their differences, the initiative being taken by the Paraguayans eleven days after the final session of the Conference.

The advocacy by Mr. Cordell Hull of the negotiation of comprehensive bilateral reciprocity treaties, based on mutual concessions, was warmly received, as was the proposal laid by Dr. Saavedra Lamas, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, of an antiwar pact and a policy of noninterference among the member nations of the Pan-American Union. Whatever results may or may not accrue from this conference, it is felt here that a great deal has been done to banish international distrust and to foster greater amity.

* * *

Rise in Cost Of Living

The depreciation of the peso is compelling the Argentine consumer to delve more deeply into his pocket. Prices of imported goods have been increased by at least 20 per cent to cover the extra cost represented by the higher valuation of foreign currencies; and commodities manufactured locally have followed the upward trend in view of the removal of outside competition, it being noticeable that foodstuffs have been mainly affected. Imported olive oil costs 18 per cent more than previously; the price of rice and preserved goods has been put up by 25 per cent; tools, and so forth, have risen by 40 per cent, while foreign trade-marked articles are sold at far higher prices.

* * *

Migration Turns Outward

Whereas the annual migratory balance in Argentina's favor between the years 1909-1913 averaged 160,000, this figure had dropped to 3900 by the end of the year 1931, which was 60,000 less than for the previous twelve months. In 1932 the migratory flow commenced to ebb, the departures exceeding the arrivals by 12,119, a figure that had already been passed by the end of October of last year.

About two-thirds of the immigrants arrive from Spain and Italy. Next, but much fewer, are Poles and Germans, the rest being made up of a sprinkling from almost every nation under the sun.

This demographic balance against such a comparatively young republic is seriously disturbing national leaders, and suggestions have been made advocating state colonization, the tapping of Argentina's dormant but potentially rich natural resources, and the greater development of local industry. Among other factors attributed to the decline in immigration are the decrease in the growth of European populations, and the present difficulties that are being encountered by Argentina's producers of prime commodities.

* * *

Relief For Foreigners

That Buenos Aires has not escaped the effects of the crisis is indicated by the fact that during the past eighteen months no less a sum than 241,000 pesos has been subscribed by business houses and private individuals for the relief of American and British immigrants who are without the means of livelihood. This situation has developed through the cutting down of staffs and the withdrawal of the weaker enterprises from one of the most competitive markets of the five continents.

The majority of those affected are British subjects, so many of whom come to this country "on spec," a tendency that for some time past has been discouraged by Argentine Consulates abroad. Americans, on the other hand, are usually brought out on contract, so are protected against the risk of finding themselves stranded without funds in a foreign land.

In July, 1932, attention was called to the parlous situation of many of the unemployed by the community newspaper, the Buenos Aires Herald, and a strong appeal was made for funds. The success of this appeal was immediate, and the fund grew to such proportions that the Herald decided to had it over to the British and American Benevolent Society, where it has been administered by the executive committee under the chairmanship of Dr. William C. Poole, of the American Church.

With regard to the national statistics of unemployment, little can be written, as the International Labor Bureau at Geneva receives no such figures from the authorities in this country. That there is a fairly large number of unemployed persons both in the Argentine cities and in the country is well known, but it is believed that the percentage is a great deal smaller than in nearly any other country.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Too Utopian"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the topic of conversation happens to be such a subject as "Nationalism," one is more than likely to be confronted by these words, "Too Utopian." Most of those who use this phrase, no doubt, do so more from the habit of picking up these expressions, and then passing them on when opportunity presents itself, rather than to mislead, or divert another's thoughts by making him believe his notions are ridiculous.

The phrase itself is meaningless, so far as we deal in facts. Whenever employed, it is delusive, and deceiving, both to those who use it and to those who accept it as true.

So it becomes, and is, important to the individual that he should understand this phrase for what it is; otherwise he may accept it for what it is not and thereby be one of its victims. The epithet originated from the book, "Utopia," by Sir Thomas More, in 1516, in which he describes an imaginary island, whose inhabitants lived under a perfect form of government.

It is quite evident that the epithet is intended to mean "too perfect," or "too ideal." Why delude ourselves into believing that anything can be too perfect? "Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," is the injunction of the Master.

"Too Utopian." Working under such a belief, we should cease to progress or improve our thinking. Improvement is based on the reaching out for perfection, and perfection is reached when a complete understanding has been acquired. So we can say with Emerson, "Hitch your wagon to a star."

JOSEPH C. WANGEN.

Superior, Wis.

That "Footpath" for Farmers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of your editorial, "Farmers Find a Footpath," wherein you conclude, "Most farmers make enough for taxes and interest on a reasonable mortgage," allow me to offer a few figures, hypothetical but conservative:

Eighty acres western Oregon, sixty acres improved; fifteen acres for team, cow, hog, chicken, etc., for home consumption. Balance for cash crop, forty-five acres. Wheat will net as much as almost any other crop at present, more than any form of live stock. I believe, one year with another, twenty bushels to the acre is a fair average.

Crop		
45 acres at 20 bushels each	900	
Seed	100	
	800 at $.70	$560
Costs		
Threshing	$100	
Repairs, etc.	160	
Fire insurance	15	
Taxes, real and personal, at $3 per improved acre	180	
Mortgage, $2500 at 6 per cent (including cost of placing)	150	$545
Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness		$15

Baring, Ore. D. F. MACDONALD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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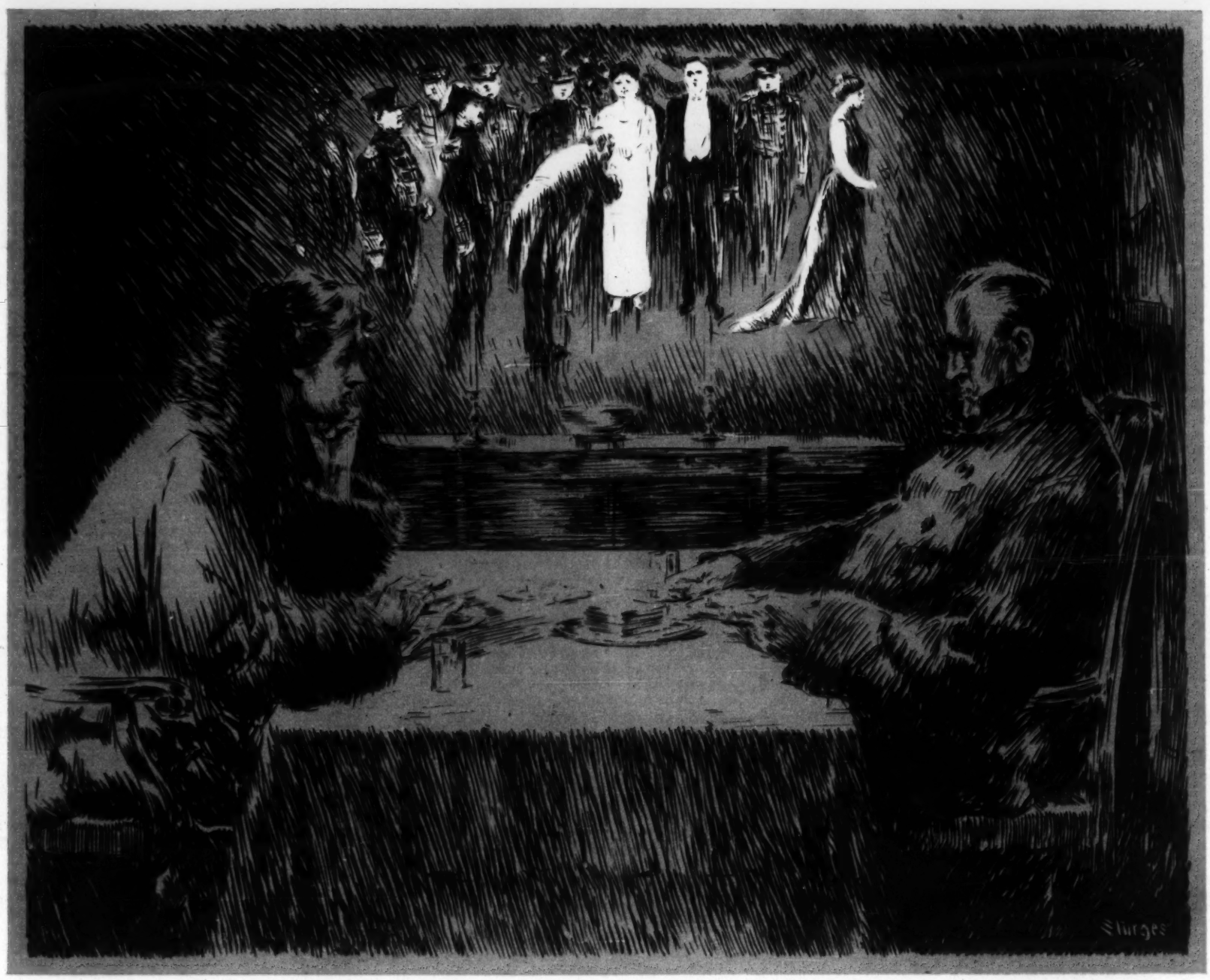


Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Diplomacy in Rags

By Nicholas Roosevelt

Former United States Minister to Hungary

WIVES SHIPPED HOME TO LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS, children taken out of school, families combining in a single small house so as to pool the cost of rent and upkeep, a food allowance of only 15 cents per person per day—these instances are taken at random—not from a report of conditions among the unemployed in an industrial center in the United States—but from actual cases of members of the American Foreign Service working abroad for Uncle Sam.

"We are now eating but one meal a day and even so the meal contains no meat. Insufficient milk for the children and almost no expensive items, such as butter, eggs, sugar, etc.," one Foreign Service officer reports from Italy.

"In addition to cutting down food to the danger point," writes another, "restricting the use of hot baths to once weekly to save fuel, using electric lights only when absolutely essential, and similar measures of ordinary economy, I have ordered my 'phone discontinued, resigned from all clubs and associations, . . . am eliminating the annual vacation for myself and family, and am able to purchase no clothing whatever—none except footwear for children purchased since last summer."

The instances of consular officers who have had to send their families back to America to live with the relations are numerous. So, also, are the cases of children taken out of school. Nearly all American Government employees abroad, already living in very modest circumstances, have had to move into one- or two-room flats in order to be able to carry on.

The majority of the clerical personnel in our legations, embassies and consulates abroad, and most of the consular and diplomatic officers in the lower salary brackets have had to borrow extensively during the last year in order to keep alive. As a matter of fact, so severe have been the cuts in the cases of lower paid employees of the Government abroad that instances are on record in which they receive less than the minimum wage prescribed by law for unskilled labor in the countries in which they are residing. In one instance—Canada—three charwomen employed at the American Legation have had to apply to the Canadian Government for a dole owing to the utter inadequacy of the sum received from Uncle Sam.

Although the higher ranking and higher paid officials have come through with less acute suffering, Ministers, Ambassadors, consuls and diplomatic secretaries have resigned or are planning to resign from the American Foreign Service owing to the fact that they have not sufficient private income to make up for the losses which they have incurred while serving their Government abroad.

How has such a shocking condition come to exist?

In This Issue

PINNING DOWN THE DOLLAR
By Leo Pasvolsky

BEHIND CUBA'S REVOLUTIONS
By Paul Vanorden Shaw

EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS Wide World
The Building, Recently Opened, Is on the Place de la Concorde.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES Acme
Here the Prince of Wales Was Entertained on His Good-Will Tour to Argentina Several Years Ago.

Most of the cases mentioned above result from two causes—the depreciation of the dollar in terms of foreign exchange, and the cuts in the pay of American representatives abroad resulting from various economy measures.

The decline of the dollar to about 60 per cent of its par value in foreign exchange since last April has created the greatest hardship. It has cut the income of Americans paid abroad in dollars from 30 to 40 per cent. In addition to this there has been a flat cut of 15 per cent in salaries and wages—even of messengers and charwomen receiving an income from Uncle Sam of perhaps as little as $300 a year.

Furthermore, the allowances made in 1931 and 1932 for rent, light and heat have been cut 60 per cent and the allowances formerly made to the higher ranking representatives for official entertaining have been abolished. Speaking generally, it may be said that the average employee of the American Government of whatever rank living abroad has seen his government pay cut almost in two during the last year.

It is true that, when Congress last spring refused to take any action to remedy the situation, an executive order made it possible to give certain compensations to representatives living in countries which were still officially on the gold standard. But as most of the countries of the world are no longer in that position, and as the ruling applied only to gold standard countries, most of our representatives abroad have today to bear this appalling loss.

* * *

Take, for example, an actual case of vice-consuls receiving $2500 a year in a post where they do not receive adjusted compensation for the depreciated dollar. The average rent paid by three such officials in this same post in 1932 was about $1000. The average expenditure for food (representing a cut of about 50 per cent from the previous year) was likewise about $1000. The cost of light, heat, water, etc., was about $900, thus making a total expenditure of $2900 or $400 more than the income.

This figure makes no allowance for clothing or any of the inevitable items of expenditure outside of food, rent, service, etc. The three vice-consuls in question averaged for these sundry items about $1500. We see thus that on a gold basis they were spending $1900 more than the Government pay of $2500.

While economies could doubtless reduce some of these expenditures, it goes without saying that even if they could be held down to the $2500 salary, the position of these officers would be embarrassing, to put it mildly, when this $2500 allowance is cut 15 per cent in the interest of Federal economy and the balance brings in 30 per cent less in foreign exchange due to the depreciation of the dollar. In other words, these officers, whose expenditures had averaged in the neighborhood of $4400 a year, would have to meet them out of an equivalent of $1487.50.

It is equally obvious that corresponding cuts for employees receiving salaries of $1000 or less, as is the case with messengers and other employees of this type, bring about hardships which are literally unbearable.

"One messenger with a wife and three children to support remarked yesterday that he was reduced to a bread and cheese diet, with meat once a week," a Foreign Service officer reports from Holland. Similar stories come from other parts of the world from employees of the Government of the United States of America — a Government which is spending in the current fiscal year nearly $10,000,000,000.

* * *

THE EXTENT TO which the economies and cuts in the Foreign Service are affecting the usefulness as well as the morale of the Foreign Service officers may be judged from the case of a Foreign Service officer already 28 years in the employ of the Government, representing the United States in an important near-eastern country, who reports that he has not only had to take his children out of school, have all his secretaries and their families live in his house with him so as to reduce housekeeping expenses, make no purchases of needed clothing for himself or family, but also to reduce to an absolute minimum the official entertaining necessary in carrying out his official duties.

"My official obligations compel me to accept dinners and other forms of entertainment from my colleagues," he explains, "from Government officials and from notables and to return these courtesies. Not to do so would not only give unpardonable offense and make me *persona non grata*, but it would directly result in my failure to form the contacts essential to the performance of my duties, for it is only through such contacts that I am able to secure (chiefly at social gatherings) the necessary information to enable me to report to the department the facts as to events of national or international importance, as well as the trend of such events. Obviously, even in a modest way, such entertainment entails expense."

LONG CONSCIOUS THAT the American Foreign Service was underpaid and in need of assistance, The Christian Science Monitor commissioned Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former American Minister to Hungary, to investigate the present status of the Foreign Service.

The conditions which he found in many cases are almost unbelievable but are vouched for by actual records in the possession of the American Government. A bill promising some relief for these officials is now pending in Congress.

This is the first of nine articles by Mr. Roosevelt on the needs of the Foreign Service. His personal knowledge of the Service, coupled with his long training in newspaper work, has enabled him to picture a situation that has never before been brought to public attention. The second article will appear in tomorrow's Monitor.

The importance of this sort of work is rarely understood by Americans who have not had contact with the Foreign Service. At the same time it explains why the living expenses of the Foreign Service officers are necessarily on a higher scale abroad than they are at home.

Ambassadors, Ministers, diplomatic secretaries and consuls represent the United States Government and the American people abroad. They maintain official contacts with the representatives of the governments to which they are accredited. The purpose of this is to help them in their work of protecting and furthering the legitimate interests of Americans and at the same time of establishing a more friendly understanding between the United States and foreign countries by helping to explain America to the foreign countries and to report on local conditions to our Government in Washington.

This sort of work requires constant contacts with all manner of individuals —not only with foreign officials, but also with bankers, business men, journalists and professional men. While many of these contacts can be made in official calls, experience has shown that in diplomacy as in the ordinary business and professional intercourse of life, much can be done when personal as well as merely business relations are established.

Just as business men get together at lunch to discuss a deal, so our foreign representatives abroad invite officials to their houses and there talk over the problems of the moment. In the same way when Americans going abroad on some business or other mission have occasion to use the services of our government officials, it is natural for the latter to invite the American visitor to the house in order to talk problems over at length. Very often he will at the same time invite foreigners that the American wishes to meet. These social courtesies become thus of prime business importance.

Expenses are unavoidable in this sort of work. But American official representatives stationed abroad have no expense account such as that of the average business agent abroad. The result is that the official either has to pay out of his own pocket for expenses incurred in line of duty or he has to forgo rendering important services.

For example, in Canada recently a business proposition was pending involving several million dollars of American money. If a representative of the American Government could go to a meeting in a town in western Canada there would be a chance that the Americans would win their case. But to go there would require a two days' railroad journey costing upwards of $200. The legation had no funds for this sort of expense. It was obviously improper for the business corporation to pay for this trip. The Foreign Service officer himself, due to the losses in exchange, did not have enough spare funds of his own to take this trip at his own expense. The case was lost.

* * *

ANOTHER CONSTANT AND unavoidable drain on our Foreign Service officers is in connection with visiting distant cities in the country to which they are accredited. Take Canada again, for example. One of the important tasks of the Minister there is to attend business men's luncheons and other similar gatherings and speak about Canadian-American relations, or about conditions in America. This involves expensive railroad journeys. On arriving at the town where he is to speak he is received by a group of leading citizens and driven to the hotel, where a suite of rooms is put at his disposal. He cannot ask for a single room without bath —and so must pay for the suite. While there he has to receive local dignitaries, and often offer them refreshments. A succession of such visits begins eating up money by the thousands of dollars. It is all part of the duties of a Foreign Service officer, but he has to pay for it out of his own pocket.

The consuls, like diplomatic officers, usually have expenses forced upon them far in excess of their income. They have to assist American business men, and often must entertain them and bring them together with foreigners. They usually must keep in touch with the local American colony and must return entertainments received at its hands. They have sometimes to help stranded Americans—out of their own pockets, of course. They must maintain contact with local officials and journalists and business men. This all involves unavoidable expenditures — expenditures which are essential if they are to perform their work properly.

In the larger posts the expenses are high. When one of our Ambassadors, for example, recently resigned his post, he

(*Continued on Page 14*)

Stranded American—"Mr. Consul! I've simply got to have help!"
American Consul—"So have I!"

Liberty of Thought Man's Greatest Boon

By Charles E. Gratke

This Is the Freedom Most to Be Desired by All Peoples

ONE OF EUROPE'S ELDER statesmen, studying the swift current of governmental change, busied himself not long ago with a treatise upon dictatorships.

He found Russia in the hands of an imperious Communism; Italy regimented by Fascism. Germany had been "unified" by National Socialism. Austria was rapidly consummating an authoritative rule. Turkey, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia—states under varying degrees of dictatorship—raised to more than 350,000,000 the persons brought beneath a new absolutism in the last two decades.

Certainly it was with deep feeling that the statesman could declare:

"Liberty is a right which must be won anew each day!"

In few eras has the daily rewinning of man's freedom seemed a more vital task. Where once the struggle was waged for attainment of the forms of popular government, the problem today transcends the mere existence of ballot boxes and parliaments. For the inherent effort of absolutist administrations to control, not only the acts, but the thinking of their subjects, constitutes a direct challenge to the individual concept of right.

The problem of determining the direction in which the thought of the people is being influenced is apparent in viewing one of Europe's newest authoritative states. When National Socialism first came to power in Germany, its doctrines were expressed with a vigor that startled many foreign observers.

In recent months, the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, has repeatedly declared for peace in no uncertain terms. Yet these protestations remain in marked contrast to his party's unrepudiated literature wherein the pacific note is not to be discerned. As a result it is understandable that confusion exists in interpreting the objectives of a country which, it is hoped, will attain equality not only at diplomatic council tables but in its contributions to a pacific and stable world order.

A somewhat similar question arises with American recognition of Russia. When the Soviet régime was first formed the United States withheld diplomatic contact not merely because of debt questions, war claims and the propaganda of an opposing economic system. There was, as well, disapproval of the reign of force and many of the basic ideas expressed in Communism.

Yet practical economic and political problems have made it obviously necessary for two major nations to treat directly with each other. It would be less than accurate to assume that the red garb of Communism has completely faded in 16 years. But at the same time it must be seriously recognized that in its international dealings no small moderation has taken place. The extent to which terrorism remains a major pillar of the Communist régime is difficult to determine, nor can it readily be foretold how soon this will give place to normal methods of law and order.

Under such consideration it is assumed that diplomatic recognition will not be permitted to grow into apathetic approval of domestic factors which becloud the Russian picture. Rather, broadening of contact with the western world will place the Soviets in a position where the salutary influence of outside social and economic systems may to some extent affect and modify the practice of Communism.

With the counter-dictatorship which is Austria's present answer to external political pressure, the conflict of interpretation is again apparent. Preservation of the nation's independence is a desirable goal, but it is questionable if this can be permanently built upon suppression of independent opinion at home. Development of an enlivened idealism is a creditable undertaking, yet the awakened emotions should not be utilized for purposes of political expediency. Contradictions of this kind complicate the weighing of dictatorial rule. The problem appears twofold. On the one hand there is the need to discover and hold in check those forces which would seem to endanger progress and stability. On the other, it is requisite to recognize the evidences of moderation and improvement, encouraging nations as well as men to abandon past mistakes and to make the effort to follow a higher path of action. For, passing centuries have only added proof of years to the parable's example of the efficacy of true reformation. As long as the Prodigal Son continued in his erring way he was unable to share the advantages which awaited him in his father's home. But when he "came to himself," the vision of the errors in which he was surrounded was sufficient to spur him humbly to retrace his way. His past sins met spontaneous forgiveness with his genuine change of heart. Similarly the evaluation of dictatorships rests upon fundamental factors as well as mere outward manifestations. Many of the most autocratic governments of both Occident and Orient have pointed to vast public projects and great physical improvements as their justification. The verdict of history, in the final analysis however, has been based upon deeper questions—to what extent has freedom of thought been stimulated?—what has been done to raise or improve the thinking of the people? Certainly no one has any quarrel with the vast national projects taking form in Italy, with clean streets and trains that run on time. The hydroelectric plants of Russia, in themselves, are a valuable aid in the attempt to industrialize a fundamentally agricultural country. The exchange of old alphabets for new will assist materially in Turkey's modernization. Workmen's leisure centers may prove a valuable bulwark in meeting certain aspects of Germany's grave social problems.

LIBERTY
Enlightening the World
New York Harbor

It Must First Be Won, Then Re-Won Daily, To Be Retained

Yet ultimate value is not to be circumscribed by material forms. It is necessary again to inquire how the thought of the individual is being influenced. It is requisite to determine whether the citizen has become an instrument of a will which is not his own—whether party doctrines are gaining ground because of their inherent value or because of coercion. Human history is rich in the record of governments which failed to endure because they neglected the task of strengthening the individual ability to contribute to the general good.

Dictatorships at times may seem a necessary expedient, but more than one nation has awakened from this illusion to find, when absolute rule was broken, that the same problems remained that were there when the dictatorship began. When Cavour said that "any fool can govern by martial law," he touched the difference between a superimposed unity and that collective effort toward high achievement which springs from common goals.

Nor is vigorous activity, so often a concomitant of the autocratic state, proof of real accomplishment. As a famous British economist recently remarked, in viewing the activities of a modern authoritarian administrator: "I see much movement but no sense of direction." And he might have added that "direction" becomes progress only as it is based upon a sense of justice, principle and right.

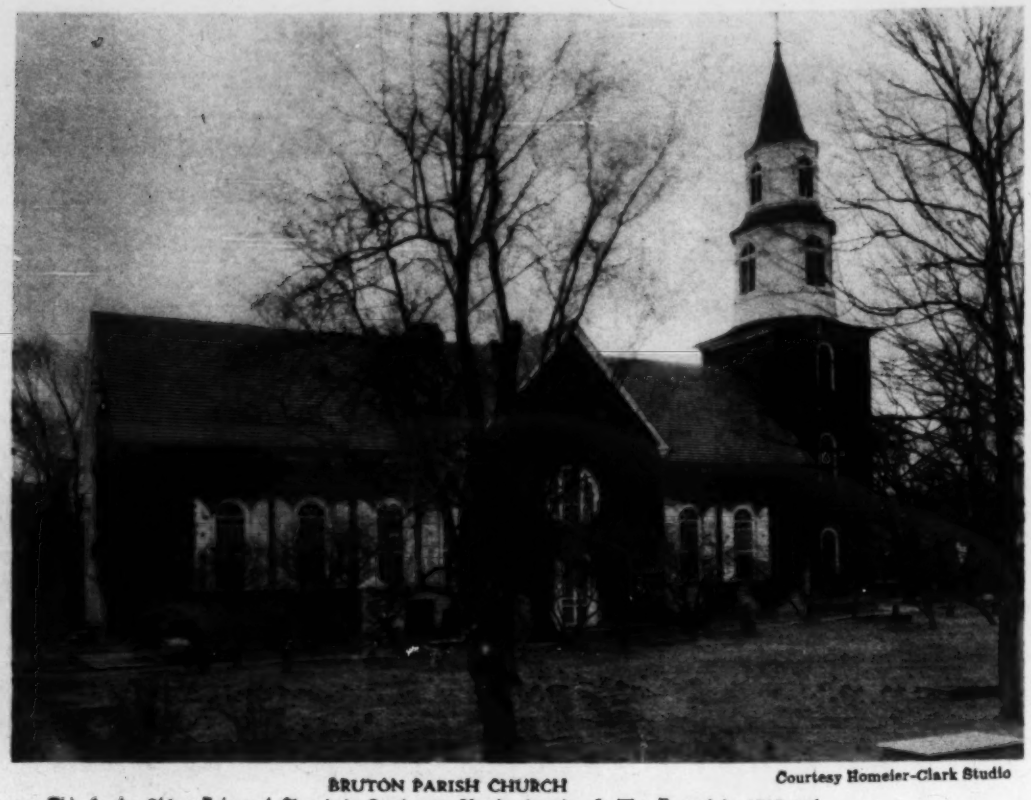
Temporary gains may appear in régimes where force is the major factor. But it is questionable, for example, if Spain's present difficulties have not been complicated rather than simplified by the dictatorial experiences which preceded the Republic. In Mexico even the benevolent mastery of Porfirio Diaz, for all its three decades of peaceful rule, left unsolved the basic problems with which the country today is attempting to deal. And Prince von Bismarck himself eventually came to see the fatal errors in a rule of "blood and iron."

The Iron Chancellor, it is true, preserved the forms of freedom with a cleverness unmatched by many of his successors in power. But his policies were the antithesis of those which develop freedom of thought and intelligent political expression. So it was that at Jena on July 30, 1892, after Wilhelm II had "dropped the pilot," Bismarck recanted. Absolutism, he declared, constituted an experiment dangerous to the nation. Germany's greatest need, he added at the same time, had become the strengthening of the force of parliament, of public opinion and of the press.

That freedom which must be "won anew each day," is, indeed, in the consciousness of each individual. In the face of widespread efforts to regiment the thoughts of men and nations, individual right thinking draws its power from the ability to reflect the truth—to discern the errors which need correction and to see and support right motives and actions. Never, in this age or perhaps in any other, has the power of right thinking been more urgently needed than today.

For it is right thinking that recognizes the futility of false foundations and enables men to set their feet upon a salutary path. It displaces hate and prejudice with a concept of the true brotherhood of man. It measures progress, not by mere doctrines and political phrases but by enlargement of vision—by the realization, as Paul wrote to the Corinthians, that:

"WHERE THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD IS, THERE IS LIBERTY."
(II Corinthians 3:17)



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH

Courtesy Homeier-Clark Studio

This Is the Oldest Episcopal Church in Continuous Use in America. It Was Erected in 1715 and Served as the Court Church of Colonial Virginia. Its Restoration Was Completed in 1907.

Turning Back The Clock In Old Williamsburg

By Abbie Ellis Owen

THESE ARE BUSY DAYS in Williamsburg—perhaps the busiest since that fateful day in 1779 when the seat of Virginia's government was moved to Richmond. For on that day began a series of long, lean, quiet years—years of decline, years in which little modernization was wrought in the fine old Colonial residences built in the days when Williamsburg was the center of the political, social and religious life of the Virginia colonies.

Williamsburg is coming again into its own. Phœnix-like, its public buildings of Colonial days are rising from their heaps of ashes; old residences and gardens are shaking off the lethargy of the years and, one by one, are emerging from the hands of the restorer to stand in their original pure and simple beauty.

Soon the Williamsburg of the old days will be back, lacking only the presence of the Cavaliers in their curled wigs, silk stocks, knee breeches and buckled shoes—the familiar faces of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason, and those other Colonial statesmen who made there so much of the history of our country.

Tourists are coming from all parts of the United States, down the long highway into the peninsula between the York and James Rivers, to witness the progress of this undertaking—a thing which has never before been attempted—the restoration of the major part of an American Colonial city!

But it is no magic wand that is bringing old Williamsburg to life. Like all real achievement, it is the result of hard, intelligent, painstaking effort. And back of the work is the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., which has made the undertaking possible, and still further back is the vision of the Rev. Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, rector of Bruton Parish Church, who dreamed this dream and saw what it would mean, not only to sleeping Williamsburg itself but to all America of today and tomorrow, to restore and preserve for all time this historic and typical city of our Colonial period.

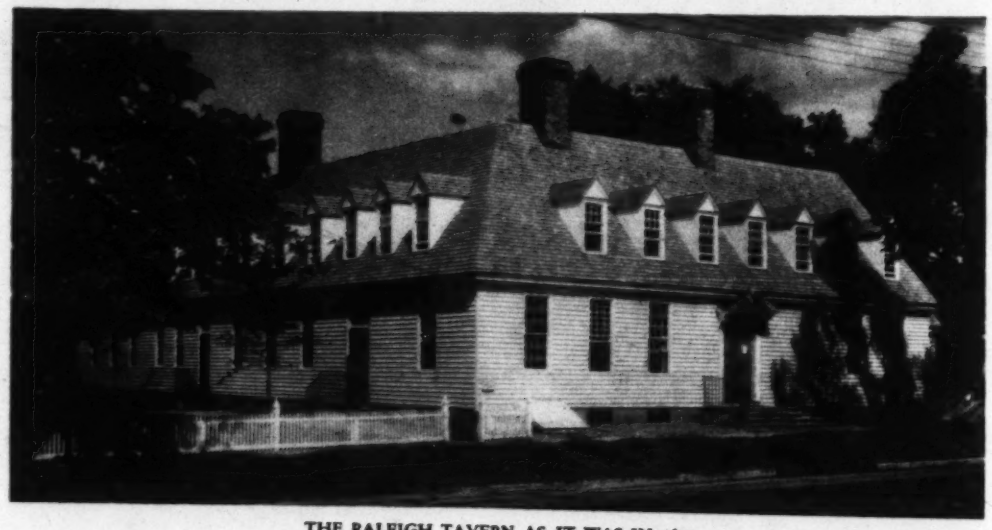
* * *

Looking down the vista of three centuries we may see Williamsburg as it was a generation after Gov. Francis Nicholson persuaded the Virginia Colony to move its seat of government there from Jamestown following the burning of the second Colonial State House on Oct. 31, 1698. "Middle Plantation," which then occupied the site of Williamsburg, had been settled 66 years previously, when a six-mile palisade was erected across the peninsula for protection against the Indians. There, Governor Nicholson assured them, "the air was pure and serene," and the land fed by "clear and crystal springs." The new capital was laid out under the direction of the Governor and was named "Williamsburg" by act of the Assembly in honor of William III, King of England. It became the seat of the Colonial Government in 1699.

It is said that the Governor's original plan was to have the streets form the initials "W. M.," thus honoring both King and Queen, but the tips of the "W" ran into one ravine and the points of the "M" into another, so he changed it to have three long parallel streets, the center and principal one of which he named "Duke of Gloucester Street" for the son of Queen Anne, and the two parallel streets "Francis" and "Nicholson," demonstrating both his loyalty to his sovereigns and his own vanity. Wide lanes intersected these streets north and south, and the various "greens" and "squares" were laid out. This, in the main, is the area included in the restoration plan.

At the end of Duke of Gloucester Street was the handsome Capitol building, completed in 1705. Here sat Council, Court and Burgesses, and later, the Virginia State Legislature. Here the first step was taken toward the union of the Colonies; here the resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted calling upon Congress to declare the Colonies free and independent; here Patrick Henry made his famous Cæsar-Brutus speech, wrested the control of the Assembly from the Royalists, and secured the adoption of his resolution against the Stamp Act; here was adopted George Mason's immortal Declaration of Rights, as well as the Virginia State Constitution—also his work.

The building was burned in January, 1747, and then rebuilt, and was burned again in 1832. It has been rebuilt by the Restoration Corporation on the old foundations, which were presented for that purpose by the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The construction work and interior finishing are complete and the building has just been furnished. It is expected that it will be open to the public within two or three months. The brick wall surrounding the Capitol grounds is also being replaced.



THE RALEIGH TAVERN AS IT WAS IN 1742

Probably the Most Famous Hostelry in All the American Colonies. It Has Been Rebuilt Exactly as It Was When George Washington and Thomas Jefferson Moved About Its Rooms.

At the other end of Duke of Gloucester Street were the original buildings of William and Mary College, the second oldest college in America, which received its seal from the Royal College of Heralds in 1693.

Here Washington came as a young man to receive his surveyor's license, and here Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, James Monroe, Henry Clay, Edmund Randolph and other famous men studied law under George Wythe, professor of the first school of municipal and constitutional law in a college.

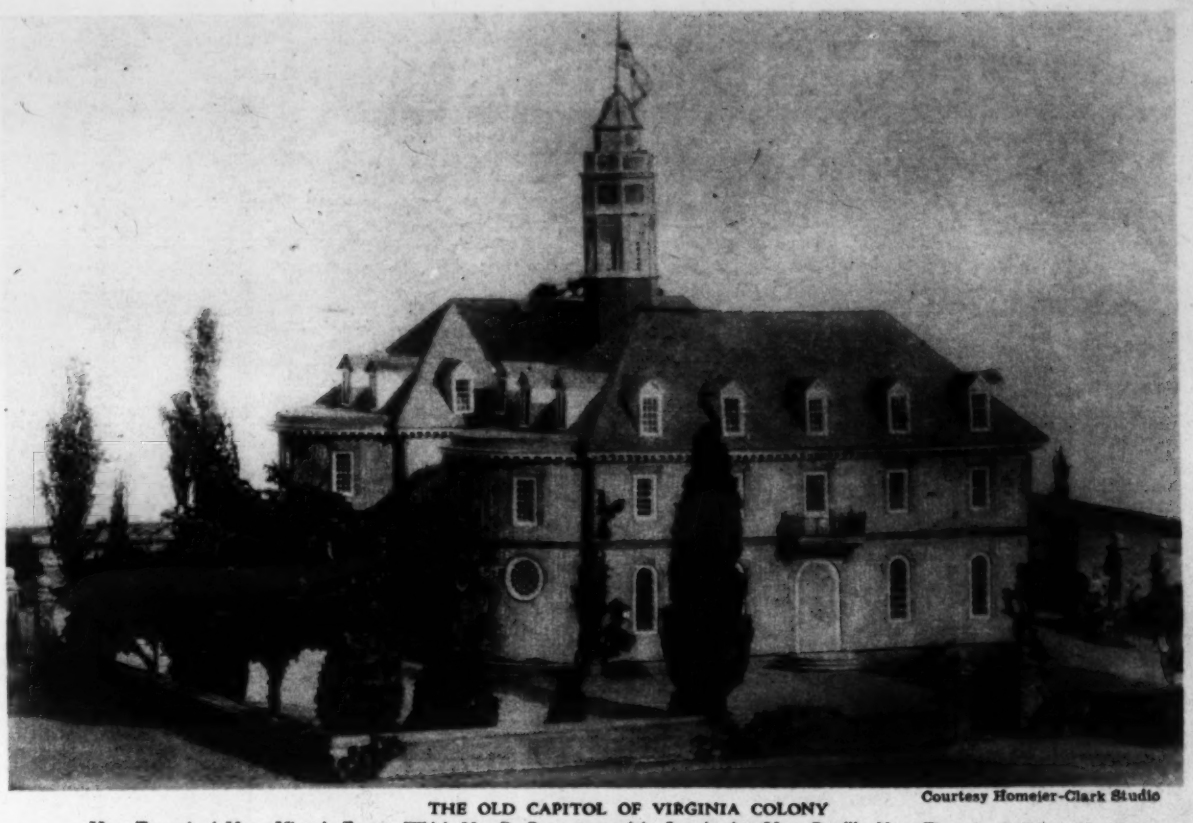
The main building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was built in 1695, but was partially destroyed by fire at three different times (in 1705, 1859, and 1862) and each time repaired with changes from the original plan. In 1732, a chapel wing was added at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Commissary Blair.

The building has been restored as it was at that time, and has been turned back to the college. The original group of three buildings was completed by the erection, in 1723, of Brafferton Hall, built to quarter the Indian students, and of the President's House in 1732. The latter was Lord Cornwallis' headquarters in 1781, and later the headquarters of the French surgeon general. During the French occupancy its roof was accidentally burned, but was later repaired with a grant from the Government of France. These two buildings also have been restored and the original college campus relandscaped.

About halfway between the Capitol and the college was the Palace Green, extending toward the north, at the head of which stood the "Palace," home of the Royal Governors of the Colony, completed in 1715. One may picture here a group of buildings, including the Governor's office, the guard house, and other smaller structures, all flanking the royal residence of His Majesty's representative, surrounded by a park more than 300 acres in area, containing a canal or artificial lake, gardens, and orchards, and bordered by lindens brought from Scotland.

The Palace was the social center of Williamsburg, and Washington frequently was entertained there. After being abandoned by Lord Dunmore in 1775, it was occupied by Patrick Henry, and later by Thomas Jefferson. During the siege of Yorktown it was used as a hospital for American soldiers, and soon after the surrender of Cornwallis was accidentally burned down. The main Palace building was not then rebuilt, but the dependencies remained and were occupied by prominent families until they were pulled down by McClellan's men during his invasion of the peninsula during the Civil War.

The entire group, including, in addi-



Courtesy Homeier-Clark Studio

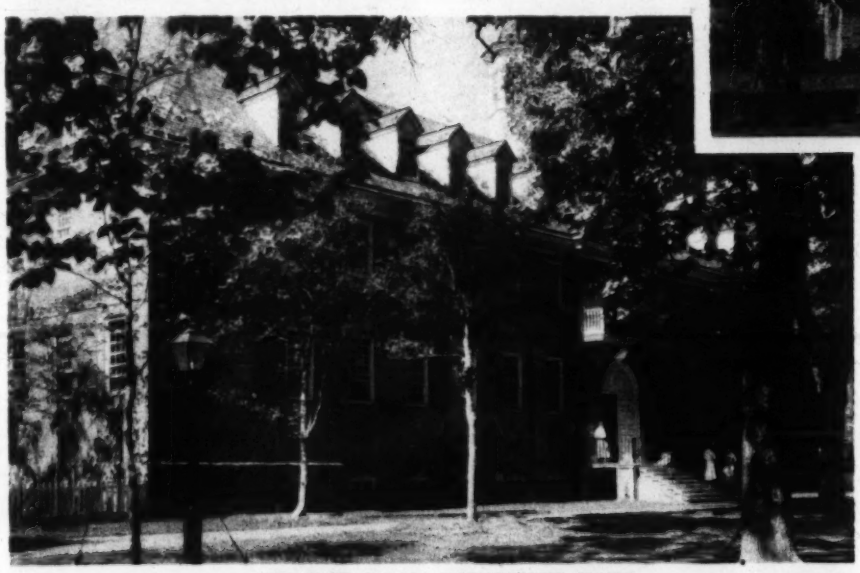
THE OLD CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA COLONY

Here Transpired Many Historic Events, Which May Be Reconstructed in Imagination More Readily Now That the Building Has Been Restored to Its Original Appearance.

Colonial Capital of Virginia, Frequented by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Other Founders of the Nation, Is Being Carefully Restored as Typical of Picturesque Early American Period

tion to the Palace, the kitchen, scullery, laundry, smokehouse, and salt house, and other outbuildings, has been replaced as the buildings were originally. The major construction work is complete and the paneling and other details of interior finish are under way. The grounds have been cleared and landscaping is in progress.

On Duke of Gloucester Street, not far from the Capitol, stood the famous Raleigh Tavern, Virginia's "Cradle of Liberty," where the Burgesses gathered when, on three occasions, the Assembly was dissolved by the Royal Governor. What a roster of notables its register would contain if it were in existence! Here in its banquet hall, the famous "Apollo Room," the Colonial governors



DESIGNED BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN

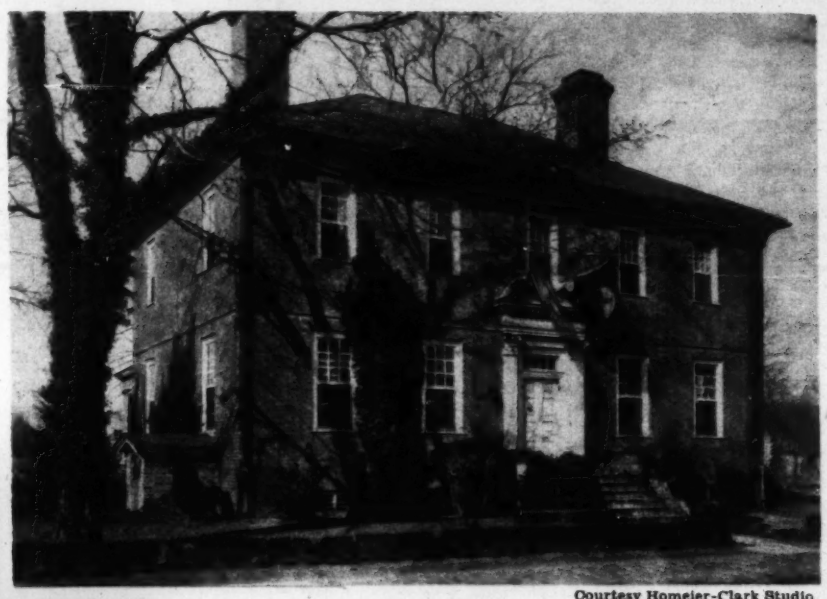
The New World as Well as the Old Contains Examples of the Work of the Architect Who Designed St. Paul's Cathedral and Numerous Other Structures in London. This Building Is on the Grounds of William and Mary College.

dined in state, and here doubtless were held many fiery political conferences; here Jefferson danced with the fair "Belinda" (Rebecca Burwell), and here Washington came for recreation and amusement, when he felt the need of respite from the responsibilities of his position. The Tavern was destroyed by fire in 1859. It was restored upon its original foundations and after its original design in 1930 and is now open to the public for inspection.

All up and down the three main streets were scattered the residences of the Colonial gentry. One of the most famous of these was the George Wythe House, restored in 1927 by Bruton Parish and now used as the parish house of Bruton Church. Here, in the lower southeast corner room, General Washington, who had his headquarters in this home in 1781, assisted by Lafayette, Rochambeau, and General Nelson, laid the plans to "catch Cornwallis in his mouse trap" and so win the struggle for independence.

The second Colonial Court House, built in 1770 under Governor Botetourt, has been restored, in the process of which the white pillars erected in 1911, after a fire, were removed and the overhanging portico appears as it did originally. This building was opened to the public in April, 1933, with an exhibit of the Restoration's archæological collection. Because of its central location, the building is also to be used as an information center.

The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg really began back in 1905, when, under the inspiration and leadership of Dr. Goodwin, Bruton Parish Church, now the oldest Episcopal church in constant use, was restored as it appeared in 1715. It was the court church of the Colony. Among its treasures are the baptismal font and communion silver brought from the church at Jamestown, and the Colonial Prayer Book, which has the prayer for the President of the United States pasted over the prayer for the King.



Courtesy Homeier-Clark Studio

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

Prior to the Siege of Yorktown, Which Ended the Revolutionary War, the American Commander Occupied This, the George Wythe House, Built in 1755

As it stands today the old church is a typical example of the strong and simple architectural designs of the Colonial period. In it is the elevated, canopied pew in which the Colonial Governors worshipped, with the name of Alexander Spotswood emblazoned in letters of gold around the canopy. Near by were the pews in which sat the members of the Governor's Council and of the House of Burgesses, and other colonists of wealth and distinction.

At the west end is the little gallery that was assigned to the students of William and Mary College, where each Sunday morning they were locked in by order of the vestry, so that no matter how long the sermon was, there was no way of escape! Considering the length of sermons in those days, it is not surprising that they amused themselves by carving initials on the balcony railing, where they can still be seen.

Later, this came to be known as "Dunmore's Gallery," because Lord Dunmore and his Council resorted to it when the prayer for the King began to be unpopular and when the Burgesses around the Governor's pew began to mutter irreverent imprecations instead of devoutly praying for George III and his Parliament!

In the years which followed the restoration of Bruton Parish Church, Dr. Goodwin conceived the idea of the more extensive restoration of the Colonial city of Williamsburg which is in progress today. The following important events led up to the fulfillment of the plan:

In 1776, a little group of students of William and Mary College met in the "Apollo Room" in the Raleigh Tavern and organized the first Greek letter intercollegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and with this act is linked the restoration of the Colonial city. In 1924, Dr. Goodwin attended a meeting of the national Phi Beta Kappa Society, in New York City, and made an address on "The College of William and Mary and Its Historic Environment," in connection with the plan of the society to erect a memorial building at the college of its foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller was present at this meeting, and later visited Williamsburg at the invitation of Dr. Goodwin, who then told him of the desire he had so long cherished of preserving and restoring the old capital. Mr. Rockefeller returned to Williamsburg for the dedication of the Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall in 1926, and at that time authorized preliminary sketches to be made. Later he decided to give his support to the fulfillment of the plan.

But between the decision to restore Colonial Williamsburg and the completion of this gigantic undertaking lie years of careful planning and painstaking execution. Almost all of the first two years were spent in bringing together, bit by bit, with infinite patience and skill, from every possible source, both in America and abroad, all the evidence obtainable to show where the

(*Continued on Page 14*)

The Private Life of Prince George

Youngest Son of British Rulers Is Almost Constant Companion of Prince of Wales . . . He Is Now in the Civil Service After Several Years in the Navy

By Peggy Scott

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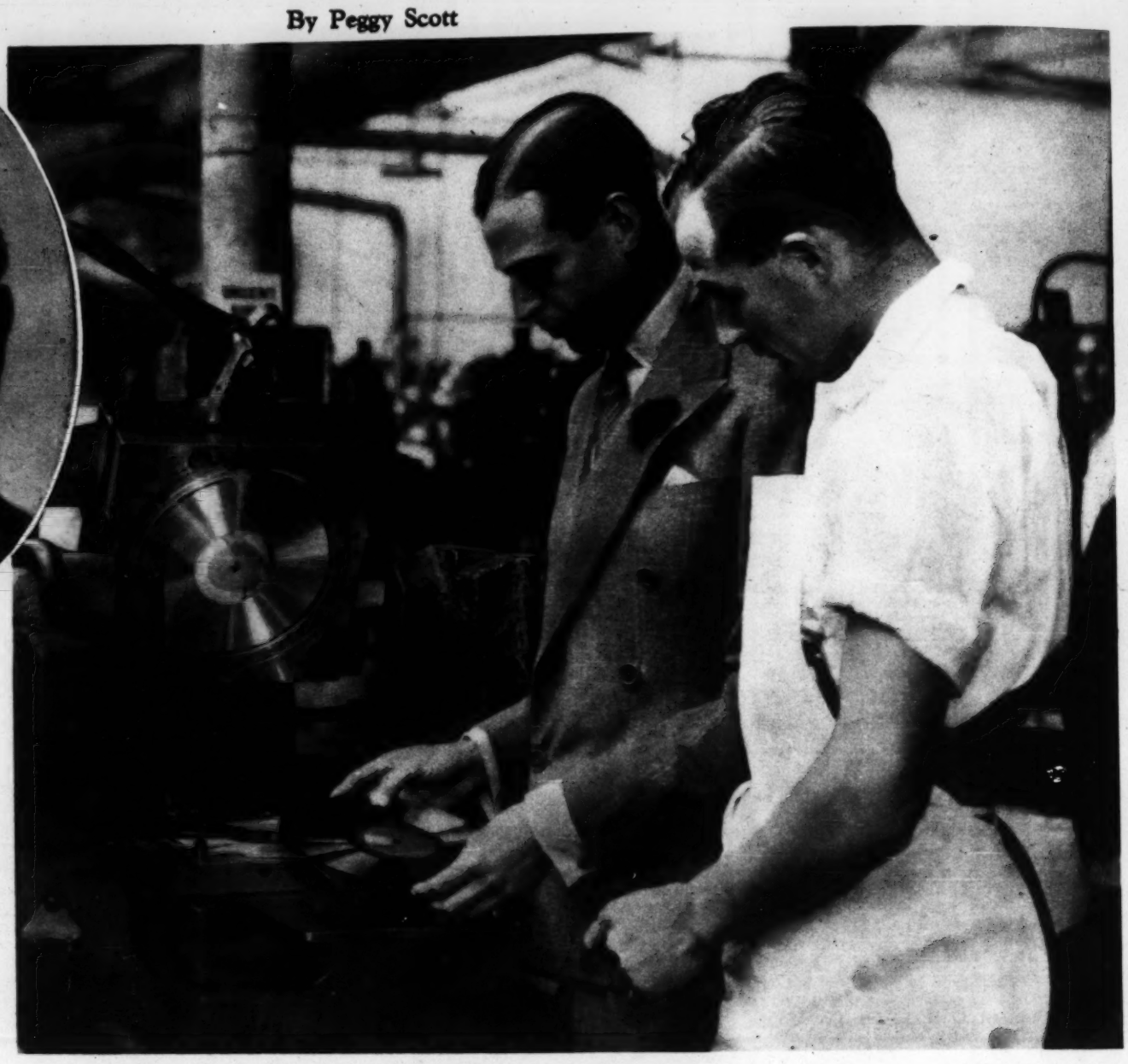
H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND

Youngest Son of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary



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PRINCE GEORGE AS A FACTORY INSPECTOR

In Line of Duty His Royal Highness Goes to All Parts of the Country. Here He Is at the "His Master's Voice" Factory at Hayes, Middlesex. He Is Examining a Record of the Prince of Wales' Voice, a Record Which He Himself Has Just Pressed Under the Direction of John Higgins of the Factory Staff.

THE SCENE IS THE GARDEN at Buckingham Palace.

One of the young Princes has just returned from a tour in the Midlands. He bows over the Queen's hand and kisses it, and then kisses her cheek. Before the King shakes hands with him he says sternly: "What is this I hear about your having kept the train waiting at N——? Do you not realize how many business men you were making late for their appointments? Don't let it occur again!"

This incident illustrates the discipline under which Prince George has been brought up, a discipline of which the late Sir Edward Wallington, then the Queen's Secretary, told me "the public has no idea."

It is this careful training, combined with his own good nature, that fits Prince George, the King's youngest son, to represent His Majesty on a tour to South Africa. When he stayed with a friend in Yorkshire recently he was asked if he would open a local bazaar. "I'll do anything you want," he replied, "I'll even plant a tree!"

Prince George began planting trees in 1910 when the King and Queen and their five sons and one daughter planted firs on the same day in the Royal Avenue at Balmoral, and tree-planting to mark occasions has since been almost part of his life.

* * *

Prince George has the same charm as his brother, the Prince of Wales. He is described usually as "a nice boy." A motherly woman in Plymouth when he was a midshipman in the navy went a step further, "Oh! you lovely boy!" she burst forth, after gazing at him for a few minutes. He is good-looking and tall; full of good spirits and very friendly. Everybody likes him.

He was "P. G." or "George" to his shipmates when he was in the navy, and he asked no privileges—and got none! When he was "coaling ship" on board H. M. S. Téméraire, a fellow cadet took a snapshot of him, and "P. G." sent it to Princess Mary who, as a child, collected photographs of her family. The Royal Cadet wrote on it: "A life on the ocean wave!"

The boy, whose father owns several castles and palaces, slept in a hammock 'tween decks, turned out at 6:30 a. m., and kept all his personal belongings in a sea chest. He worked his way up from midshipman to lieutenant, and saw service with the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets, the China Squadron, and on the American and West Indies station.

Occasionally, he was called upon to represent his father, the King, and temporarily became an important Royalty. Immediately afterward, he reverted to the junior naval officer. When visiting Kuling, he met two Chinese photographers bent on a "scoop," as he was climbing the mountain. They asked him if he had seen "the King of England coming up." The mischievous young Prince replied that he was following up behind—a rather heavy-set man on a sedan chair—and they got a beautiful picture of the ship's doctor!

When his first portrait was to be painted, the artist wanted him to be in naval uniform and cap, but "P. G." would have none of it. "My cap's too old anyway," he said.

Today, he will start off for an air journey without a cap. For the portrait, he chose to be in morning dress, but every time he came for a sitting, he wore a different colored shirt and tie! When he is at Balmoral, like the King and the other Princes, he wears the kilt. The villagers love to see their "bonny Prince" with his brothers, walking up the brae to Craithie Church on Sunday morning, and lining the high-backed purple velvet-covered pew. The King's Head-keeper in the kilt, like the rest of the Elders, takes the Royal collection.

* * *

As a boy, Prince George raced Princess Mary and his brothers on bicycles in the castle grounds; today he is racing a car with just as much zest. When he wants to go really fast, he takes the wheel from his chauffeur, for he would not put the responsibility on him, and off they go, at 80 miles an hour. Prince George is considered to be a fine driver, and he knows all about a car. He was once heard to remark that if he had the choice of a calling, it would be something to do with motorcars.

He likes flying also, and was the first member of the Royal Family to follow the Prince of Wales in his flying career. Together they flew back from the south of France after their tour of South America in 1931 and landed at Windsor Great Park. It was a great responsibility for Captain Olley, the pilot of the Imperial Airways, and the Princes showed their appreciation by making him a handsome present in commemoration of their flight. He has often flown Prince George since, even in a fog. The Prince has no fear, although both he and the Prince of Wales are naturally cautious as to whom they fly with.

To say that he is interested in the different types of machines is not enough; he knows all about them. Both the Princes often go together to Hendon, where the Royal Air Force has its base. When they fly together, one or the other of the Princes sits in the cockpit with the pilot. Prince George has not taken the joystick yet, as the Prince of Wales has often done, but he has his own machine—a three-seater—and his own pilot, and flies to many of his public engagements. He has not taken his machine to South Africa, for it is easy for him to obtain one there.

The brothers are nearly always together. Since he was a little fellow, the Prince of Wales has taken Prince George under his wing. He is shy by nature, and quiet, and the Prince of Wales has "brought him out." He it was who coached him in public speaking and indeed in all his public duties. He is constantly bringing him forward. When the Prince of Wales is invited to a public dinner, it is not uncommon for him to say: "Can I bring my brother?" When they were touring South America together, the Prince would constantly say to the prominent people who thronged about him: "Come and see my brother."

* * *

In the early part of the war, a lonely little figure in shorts used to run around the garden at Buckingham Palace in the morning. It was the Prince of Wales keeping himself "A-1" for the part he was always begging the military authorities to let him play at the front. Nowadays, he is accompanied in that sprint round the garden by Prince George. When he is staying with the Prince of Wales at York House, St. James's Palace, where there is no garden, the brothers put greatcoats over their shorts and go over to "Buck House," as they sometimes call Buckingham Palace.

Prince George is so often with the Prince of Wales that people think that he lives with him at York House. That is not so. His home is with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. He has his own suite of rooms in the Palace—bedroom, bathroom, and sitting room. When Their Majesties are at Windsor or at Sandringham, however, Prince George occupies his room at York House; it is not big enough to give him a suite of rooms.

The eldest and the youngest sons of the King have many tastes in common. They are both musical. The Prince of Wales plays several instruments; he is at present taking lessons from the King's piper on the bagpipes; but

(*Continued on Page 15*)

Pinning Down the Dollar

That Is the Purpose of the New Exchange Stabilization Fund, Established as a Prelude to a Possible World-Wide Currency Agreement

By Leo Pasvolsky

Author of "Current Monetary Issues"

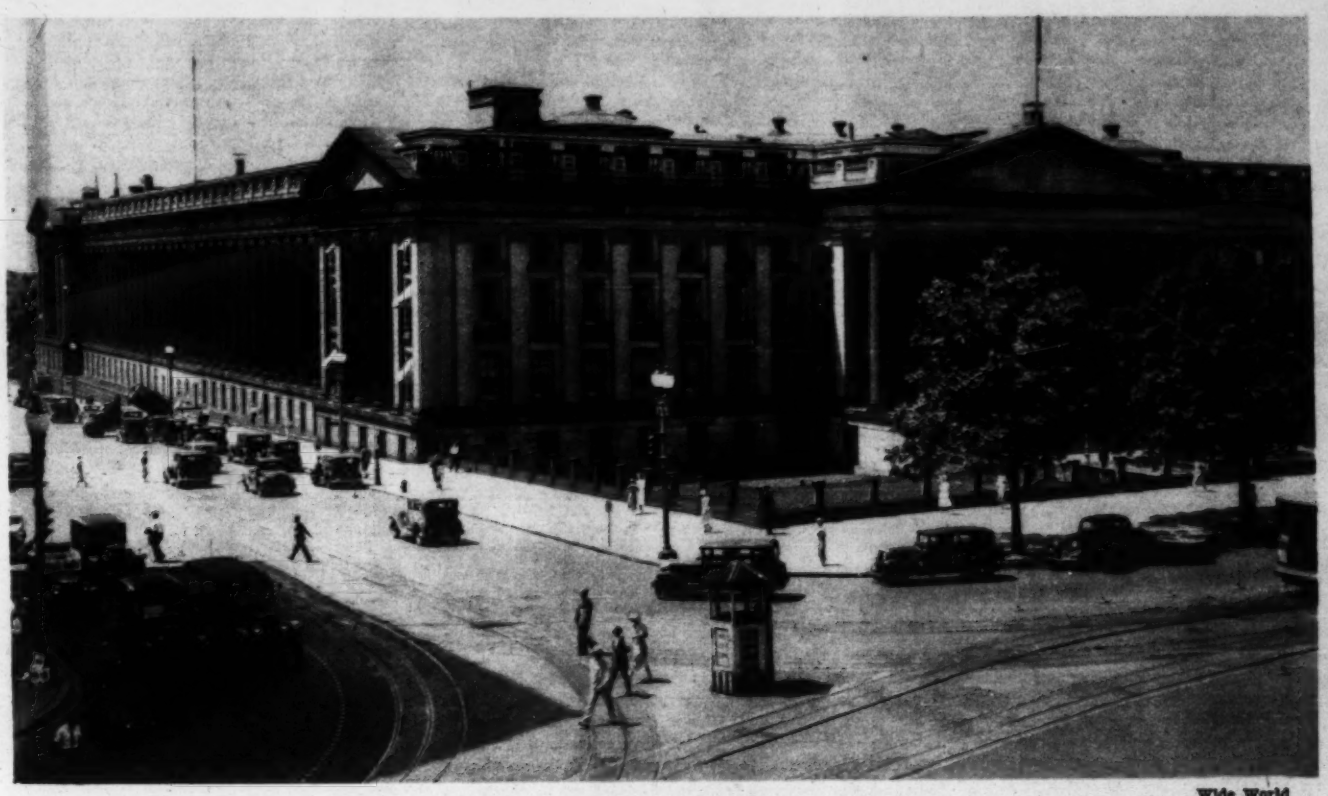
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECISION to create a $2,000,000,000 exchange stabilization fund is a logical sequence of his other, and much more fundamental, recent monetary decision—namely, to set 40 per cent as the minimum limit of reduction in the gold content of the dollar. The stabilization fund is an apparatus which is designed to enable him to translate this second decision into reality, pending the final determination and establishment of a new gold value of the dollar.

An apparatus of this sort has, in the past, been utilized by countries off the gold standard, when they wished to control the foreign exchange rates of their currency units. Such control is unnecessary under the gold standard, since foreign exchange stability is inherent in that type of monetary organization. For example, prior to last March, when both the United States and France were on the gold standard, a dollar always exchanged for approximately 25.5 francs, the fluctuations in either direction being normally confined by the operation of the gold standard mechanism to less than 1 per cent.

With the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States, this stability of the dollar exchange rate disappeared. The number of francs for which a dollar would exchange became subject to a large variety of influences, which rendered fluctuations wide, indefinite and unpredictable. France being still on the gold standard, the exchange rate of the dollar would have to be 15.3 francs, in order to register a depreciation of 40 per cent. But there is no assurance whatever that, if left to itself, the dollar will in reality remain at this precise ratio with the French franc, or in a similar proportionate relationship with other currencies.

* * *

Broadly speaking, the exchange rate of a currency unit in terms of another currency unit depends upon conditions of supply and demand as relating to these two currencies. Whenever monetary uncertainty prevails, these conditions are powerfully influenced by such factors as flight of capital from a country, its return to that country, and various forms of out-and-out speculation. The principal purpose of an exchange stabilization fund is to counteract these abnormal movements of funds across national frontiers. The mode of operation might be illustrated by reference to the way in which this particular control device worked in France in 1926-28 and in Great Britain since 1932.



Wide World

UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For some time prior to the second half of 1926, the uncertainties of the French fiscal and monetary situation had been causing a flight of capital from France, which resulted in a progressive depreciation of the franc. Frenchmen were bidding for dollars, pounds, and other foreign currencies, and speculators were also selling francs in the expectation of further depreciation. After the establishment of a strong national government in August of that year, the tide turned. The flight from the franc changed into a flight back to the franc, and speculators began to operate in the same direction. Repatriation of French capital and the influx of speculative funds meant an intense demand for francs and, consequently, a gain in the value of French currency.

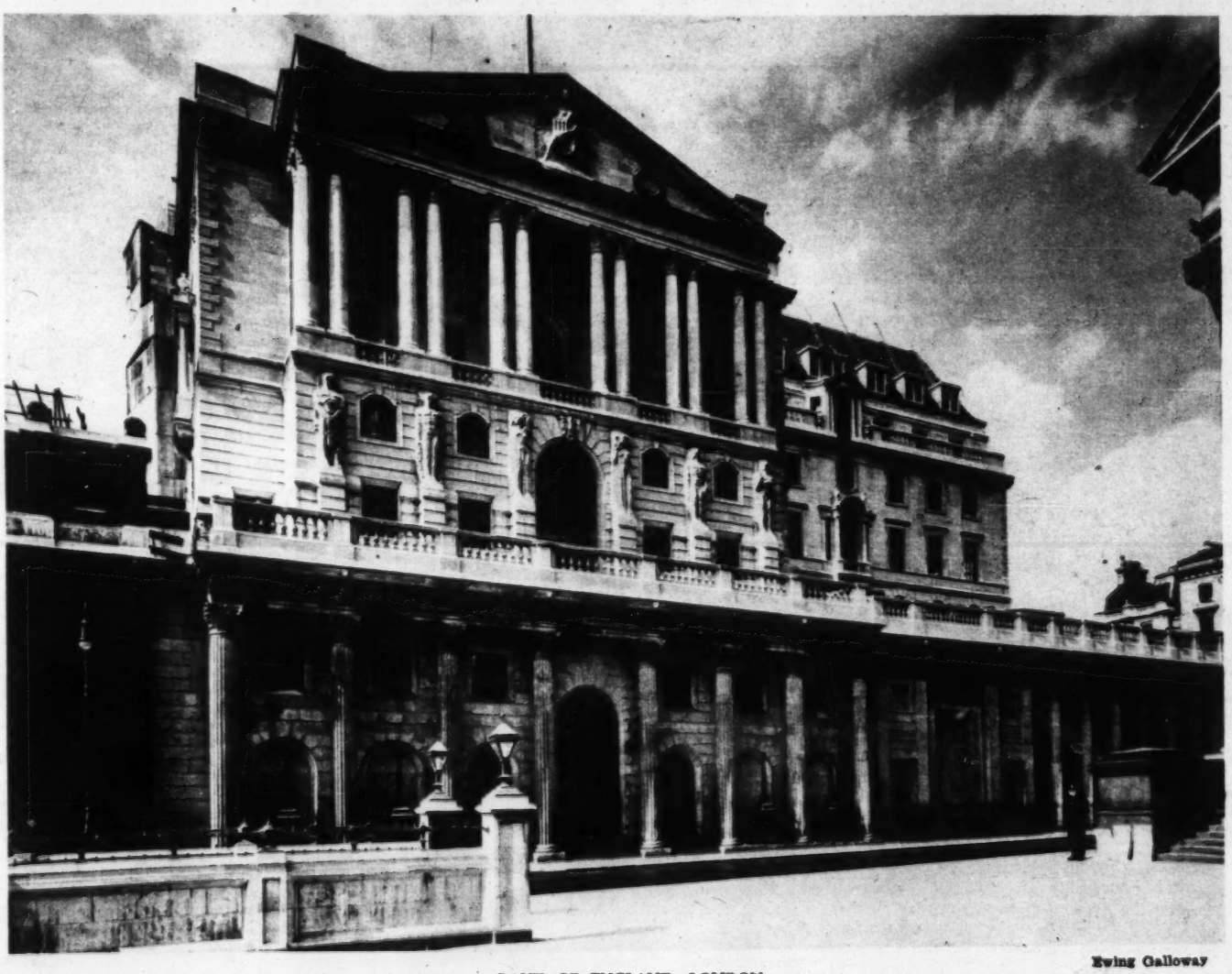
The problem that confronted the French authorities was to prevent the franc exchange rate from rising above a level at which they thought it wise to hold it for the time being. An arrangement was made between the French Government and the Bank of France by which the latter undertook to purchase any amount of foreign currencies offered and provide the necessary franc currency. In this manner, the supply of and the demand for francs were always equalized, and the franc exchange rate in terms of other currencies remained stable. Without calling it by that name, the Bank of France was operating an exchange stabilization fund. Operations of this sort became no longer necessary when the franc was legally stabilized on a new gold basis in June, 1928.

* * *

The British Government established an Exchange Equalization Account in the summer of 1932. The problem confronting them was somewhat different from that with which France was faced six years earlier. The task of the French authorities had been simply to hold the franc down to a certain more or less definitely determined level at a time when it exhibited a tendency to rise under the pressure of an influx of funds from other countries. The pound sterling, on the other hand, was subject to fluctuations in both directions, because there were important alternating movements of capital into and out of Great Britain, which caused the sterling exchange rate to move up and down. Moreover, the British authorities had not as yet reached any decision as to even an approximate level at which to hold the sterling exchange. They were interested primarily in preventing short-range fluctuations from reaching too large an amplitude. Hence they used the word *equalization* rather than *stabilization* in labeling their fund.

The British Parliament appropriated £150,000,000 for the foreign exchange

(*Continued on Page 15*)



Ewing Galloway

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON

Behind the Revol

Forces Deeper Than Changing Administrations, Mo Charts Reveal, Underlie a S

By Paul Vanorde

Lecturer on Latin-American Affairs i

The Christian Science Monitor

MORRO CASTLE AND HAVANA HARBOR

Those Old Battlements, Surmounted by the Light, Stand at the Gateway to the Cuban Capital

THE GREATEST DEFECT OF STATISTICS and graphs and figures in depicting the life of a people is that they leave off where the story becomes really significant.

The main facts in regard to the economic life of the Cubans have been told and retold. The decrease in the price of sugar and the increases in the American tariff which ruined the main economic prop of the nation have been discussed time after time, with the detrimental effects of the Chadbourne Plan thrown in for good measure. The dwindling of the exports of tobacco and fruits and the great losses incurred in the recent virtual disappearance of the tourist trade have occupied more than the financial pages of the world's press. In a word, that Cuba is all but ruined economically is a commonplace and understood, but one wonders if the precise effects on the people of Cuba, a one-crop nation, are fully known.

The graphic curve which shows a loss of more than $12,000,000 in the tourist trade should end in the picture of a bootblack shining the shoes of one lone American in front of the Hotel Pasajes, across the way from Machado's magnificent Capitol, and it should be a talking picture, because the bright-eyed lad is discussing the economic situation of Cuba with his colleague, a newsboy.

Unaware that the Americano understands him—and every illustration used in this article is from the personal experience of the writer—he laments that last year at this same holiday season he used to make anywhere from $1.50 to $2 an afternoon from American tourists alone. This afternoon he has made only five cents and there are no more Americans in sight.

Upon being queried, he said that he was one of nine children. His father was out of work, but had a promise of a government job. He is one of the fortunate lads of Cuba, however, because he can attend school in the mornings. But with the present rate of tourist trade, he may have to devote mornings and afternoons to his profession.

Below the red figures on the balance sheet of Cuba's sugar business should be two drawings by a sympathetic artist—photographs would be too heart-rending. One would show a bright but dirty and disheveled youngster climbing onto the running board of a shiny hired car which is taking American tourists (alas, only two) to see the "wonderful sights" of Havana. In broken English he asks for "one cent." His story, which is the story of hundreds of other boys and verified by actual experience, is that he has no home and therefore cannot go to school. He sleeps on the streets, eats when he is given food or a little money and has no other clothes than the rags which he is wearing. Though he was not seen actually sleeping in the streets, every night would reveal dozens of his fellows curled up on the steps of business houses, sometimes inside a vestibule, sometimes on the sidewalk itself, within earshot of the din of street cars, automobiles and walking feet. Dead to the world from sheer exhaustion, these lads and the gangsters and hoodlums of a bomb-educated generation are more eloquent appeals to mercifully minded folk than all the statistical curves that drop off the bottom of financial pages.

The other drawing would be a cyclorama, a vast canvas which somehow might show city block after city block. Under the *portales*, the covered sidewalks so common in Spanish and Spanish-American cities, can be seen nightly dozens upon dozens—and one was assured that hundreds would be no exaggeration—of families, entire families, huddled together on the bare pavement seeking rest and surcease from a day of begging for the utter necessities of life or rather, for the irreducible minimum of food necessary to keep them alive.

Off the tourist routes, because this is not considered one of the "wonderful sights" of Havana, could be seen husbands and wives, sons and daughters, babies and grandparents nestled close to one another if they had no blankets or sharing their blankets if there were not enough to go around. There they slept soundly or nervously until another warm tropical sun would herald another day for begging to keep the wolf away—not away from the door, because they have no door, but away from their own weak and poorly fed selves.

Publishers' Photo Service, (abo
SUGAR: THE PROP
On Carts Laden With Sugar
Above, on the Way to a Co
Glimpse of a Sugar Wareh
in the Lower Pla

While tourists, statisticians, statesmen and diplomats discussed the drop in exports, army problems and questions of recognition; while others orated against imperialism, on the streets of Havana were humble folk from all over the island, facing starvation, destitution and a dismal future.

On a bright winter's morning the sequel to this story was unfolded. Evidently, the families deploy their forces in the skirmish against hunger and spread to strategic begging spots all over the city. In this mendicant army, little children formed the vanguard. In various parts of Havana they were to be seen, praying for pittances to keep them alive. With one exception, the story of these children was alike in every respect; their stories differed only in regard to the section of Cuba from which they came. They had all spent the night in the *portales* and had come from the country because hunger had driven them. In one group a boy of 13 or less was caring for a year-old crying baby and two other brothers while the mother with another baby was elsewhere begging for money or food.

Proper discount must be made for the professional beggars in all Latin-American nations. One thing, however, cannot be attributed to any technique of

HAVANA AS FIRST SEEN BY THE AIR TRAVELER

Courtesy Pan American Airways

It Is Easy to Pick Out the New Cuban Capitol, the Length of the Prado, Chief Promenade, and Other Prominent Buildings and Landmarks

volutions in Cuba

ms, More Human in Their Effects Than Economic rlie a Shifting Social Order

l Vanorden Shaw
rican Affairs in Columbia University

(above) Ewing Galloway
THE PROP OF CUBA
With Sugar Cane Any Shown
Way to a Central Depot. A
Sugar Warehouse Is Shown
the Lower Picture

begging. The wan and emaciated faces, the thin, gaunt, weak bodies, the evident undernourishment and sadness were not put on in the morning as devices to elicit sympathy and alms. These were real.

Furthermore, no Cuban denied or sought to mitigate the story regarding hunger and homelessness. In fact, every one of those approached on the subject said that no matter what one had seen in and around Havana, not half the whole truth had been seen. References to hunger are commonplaces in newspapers, journals and articles.

As heartbreaking and impressive as is the story of the lower classes in Cuba, it is by no means the whole story. The suffering in the homes of the cultured and wealthy classes is just as acute because it is more mental than physical. Their situation reveals the sum total effects of economic depression, revolutionary activity and political and social instability. Their quest is for security and safety rather than for food, although many of them fear that food may become their paramount concern in a not distant future.

No graph tells the story of the distinguished lady who has four splendid sons. She and her husband had built up a small fortune which yielded from $500 to $600 a month and which they hoped to use for the education of their boys. Now they receive only $90. And though the separation hurts, family life meaning as much as it does in Cuba, they have sent three of the boys to the United States rather than have them run the risks of violent death or of developing the psychology of a bomb-educated generation. The father and mother — religious, honest, sincere, courteous and hospitable to a fault, patriotic and civic minded—wanted American intervention, military or moral, not to rebuild their dwindling fortunes, but to the end that when the oldest boy graduates this spring he might return to a Cuba safe for civilized living.

This desire for safety and security is an even greater consideration among the affluent families of foreign nationality. No statistical record tells the story of a Spanish business man married to a Cuban who feared for the lives of himself, his wife, his son and daughter, who wondered when his beautiful home and profitable business might be confiscated, nor does the record tell of the private policeman he had hired to guard his property, nor of the bags and baggage ready for instant flight should the need arise.

The story of American industrial and banking concerns is better known. Americans in Havana, who almost to a man demanded intervention, were animated, in part, by the very same yearning for security of life and property. They were not interested in analyzing the reasons for their insecurity nor in facing the fact that perhaps they were partly responsible for the situation which confronted them. This is true of the Cuban and Spanish capitalists as well. Like the nobility of a bygone day, like the nobility of the Russia of our own day, they can see no rhyme nor reason in the activities of those in power and of those who are acting on their own in demanding a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Pan American Union
A NATIVE BOHIO

There is no excuse for the extremes to which the Government has gone or for the disorder and terrorist activity in Cuba. These may be a part of a social revolution, as the leaders claim, but it is a revolution which got out of hand because of the inexperience and incapacity of those at the helm, a circumstance which was not helped by the vacillating policy of the United States. On the other hand, there is no excuse for the attitude of many Americans, expressed loudly and vehemently, in regard to Cubans, the Negroes and the late Grau Government.

Wide World
TYPICAL PROTEST GATHERING
Rent Payers Stage a Demonstration in Havana to Protest Evictions and to Ask That Homes of Ousted Machado Officials Be Put at the Disposal of the Evicted Ones

There can be no doubt that some of the attacks on American property and institutions have come about because of the crude culture and coarse personalities of the men sent to Cuba to represent American concerns and interests. Even the walls speak in Havana. Self-interest alone, it would seem, should dictate a moderation of tone in all references to persons, policies and practices of the government and army of Cuba. This is also true to some extent of some of the Spaniards who were divided in their animosities; part of their grievances being directed against the American Government and part against the "government of, by, and for the rabble."

This recital of personalities, personal considerations and personal problems has been made without reference to causes and explanations and is intended merely as a glimpse into the human side of the Cuban question. It has been built up around the general axis of the economic and revolutionary life of the island and has not taken into account the racial phases of the whole question. The race question accentuates the political, economic and diplomatic problem, adding another complicating facet to a social situation complex enough already.

Cuba under Grau was badly governed by a small group of individuals, backed by a poorly disciplined army, whose ideals were more nationalist and socialist than practical or realistic. Supporting them were many of the lower classes, especially "native" Cubans: Negroes, mulattoes and others, who had either been without work, or who felt that they had been discriminated against in other times by shady administrations and alien economic interests. They saw or thought they saw in Grau's government a government more truly theirs and one which was more considerate of their interests than any other Cuba had ever had.

Against that government and against its recognition and almost unanimously for intervention, whether "moral" or military, were the moneyed and intellectual aristocrats, the *burguesia* or bourgeoisie, practically all foreigners and many of the lower classes whose economic interests had been hurt by the drastic laws and decrees passed by the Government of Grau San Martin.

Many of those who supported the Grau Government at the outset were alienated by practices and policies due in part to lack of discipline in the

(Continued on Page 14)

Ewing Galloway
WHERE CUBANS FURNISH THEIR TABLES
An Open Market in Havana, With Fruits and Vegetables on Sale

Women of India Fight Against 'Purdah'

Partial Lifting of the Veil That Smothers Initiative Has Brought Good and Enlightenment to Teeming, Illiterate Millions

By P. Lacey

FROM THE DARK, SEETHING MASS of political movement in which the 350,000,000 people of India are effervescing, there is slowly but surely emerging a wholesome leaven of enlightenment and progress calculated to become infinitely potent for good.

This leaven is to be found among the Indian women. Its development has been greatly helped by wise proposals for women's franchise put forward by a committee under Lord Lothian, in connection with the British Government's great scheme for making India autonomous.

I once "saw" a lady in strict *purdah* —which means "hidden behind a curtain"—leaving her railway carriage at a station in Northern India. The carriage windows were heavily shuttered and screened, and as soon as the train stopped a couple of the lady's women attendants jumped out and opened, umbrella-fashion, what looked exactly like a small bathing tent. This they arranged closely round the train-carriage door, so that their mistress could enter it from the train without the least risk of being seen. There was then a good deal of pother and commotion, and eventually the tent moved very sedately down the platform with two pairs of shoe heels occasionally twinkling at its lowest fringe.

But from such experiences it would be the greatest mistake to generalize. Near the southwest coast I have seen Nair women walking proudly out and about in their customary dress—a short, spotlessly white skirt and nothing else whatever. For among the Nairs, woman is traditionally the superior sex, and the high regard paid to women throughout that part of the country has made it, educationally and socially, the most advanced of all India.

Again, the average number and age of girls attending school in most North India districts—though steadily increasing—is very low indeed. A Punjabi from the northern plains therefore, might be astonished to see girls, well on in their 'teens, who go to and from school every day in Malabar and South Canara in southern India, exactly as their sisters do in America and Britain.

* * *

It remains to be seen whether anything like a uniform system of female franchise will diminish these inequalities of social status and opportunity among Indian women of equal birth. The enfranchisement of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 women among 350,000,000 people can hardly bring much improvement by itself. There is also unlikely to be more than a negligible handful of women in the legislatures—bodies at present generally oblivious to feminism in any shape or form.

On the other hand in the general population the feminist movement has gained strength remarkably. In some parts of India, and in great cities like Calcutta, there is much less *purdah* than there was 10 years ago. Even high-class women now go confidently about their independent business. It is true that they are often subject to jeers in the street. Certainly, too, it must be many scores of years before the custom of *purdah* completely disappears. But very gradually the wheel of progress and the force of changed circumstances of life are bringing more and more women "out."

Emancipation among the educated sometimes starts with a family journey to Europe. After that, a feeling may arise that it would be rather foolish—or anyhow unpleasant—for the women to go back into *purdah* on their return. With others, emancipation may begin when a woman throws back the hood of her *burka* (over-all wrapping) and finds that nothing terrible happens to her from the showing of her face on the open road.

The attractions of travel, increased by modern transport, also emphasize the inconvenience of strict *purdah* on a long journey. Nor should it be thought that *purdah* necessarily means the subjugation of the woman in her own home. As often as not—and above all, perhaps, among the Muhammadans of the northwest—the hidden matriarch rules and domineers over her entire household. Readers of Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" may remember what tyrannical power the "woman of Kulu" exercised from behind her veils and curtains. Many young *purdah* women take university degrees, and, as a result, some of them seek and are allowed the social benefits of their education. Racial or color prejudice looks its worst and most foolish in a gathering of Indians and Europeans where the talk is often governed by large numbers of completely educated and emancipated Indian ladies. It is an enjoyably and wholesomely humbling experience for the man who may be arrogantly conscious of his white skin and masculine intelligence.

INDIA LIFTS THE VEIL All Photos © E. O. Hoppé

Top—Purdah Woman in Delhi Station. Center—The Maharani of Cooch Behar, Representative of India's Progressive Womanhood. Below—Freed From Purdah, These Modern Women Have Emerged From Traditional Concealment to Take an Active Part in Civic Affairs.

* * *

The growth of this movement has brought into being organized societies of women, and has led also to developments that may seem odd to the Westerner. There are at least two Indian clubs—one in Lahore, the other and younger in Calcutta—to which married men are admitted only if they produce their wives in public.

In recent years a big organization known as the All-India Women's Conference has held a meeting annually. This gathering, though politics are normally taboo at it, is becoming an undeniable stronghold of women's political and social rights. In its treatment of politics, for that matter, its almost complete freedom from the virus of communalism—Hindu versus Moslem, Sikh versus both, etc.—distingunishes it among Indian institutions of its kind.

Feminine activities in the Congress Party's civil disobedience campaign, the nationalist movement opposed to the Government, were attended by some grave scandals, and probably the entry of women into that kind of agitation was premature so far as India was concerned. But it showed the anti-feminists, as well as the Government, that the women were now a force to be reckoned with.

Miss Mayo's outspoken book, "Mother India," dealing with the need for social reform, brought that lively author a storm of abuse, but this was chiefly because of a certain deficiency of sympathy shown in the handling of a very real problem. The evils Miss Mayo drew attention to are in some cases existent. So far as this is true all the best elements in India, including especially the educated women, desire ardently to support reform. It has thus been said with reason that the Child-Marriage Restraint Act would not have been passed with the enthusiasm it evoked in the Indian Central Legislature if the book had not been written. It is significant also that Indian women and their societies are now the chief active non-official supporters of the view that that act ought to be enforced.

* * *

Another fact is also noticeable. During the last year or two, there has been legislation in Bengal and Bombay for the suppression of white slave traffic. The boldest supporters of such measures have been Indian women.

It may even be said that wherever Indian women are on an exact equality with their men in educational and social opportunities, they tend to excel alike in respect to common sense and acumen. At present the number of women enjoying such equality of opportunity is an infinitesimal fraction of the country's total female population—perhaps less than one-quarter of one per cent. But their influence is already sufficiently marked to justify the belief that they will become, in time, an important if not the chief driving force in India's progress in all the things that matter most.

Among the New Books

The Indian in Literature

The Indian in American Literature, by Albert Keiser. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

IT WAS CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, the "first American author," who, in 1622, introduced the aboriginal element into American literature; but whether the story of Pocahontas is history or fiction is still a moot question. The episode is not mentioned in his 1608 chronicle of Virginia, and the doughty captain had, at least on paper, a positive genius for getting himself rescued from embarrassing situations by attractive ladies. With the famous rescue as starting point, Dr. Keiser traces the part played by the American Indian in American literature down to the last few years.

Nothing of the romantic appears in Colonial New England records concerning the Indian. To the Puritans in general he was a Philistine, to be smitten without mercy; but out of their gruesome chronicles of mutual slaughter emerged Mrs. Mary Rowlandson's story of her captivity, the first of many such, which no doubt paved the way to the exploitation of the native in fiction. Charles Brockden Brown appears to have been the pioneer in this field, followed shortly by James Kirke Paulding, who saw the Indian as at once comic and fearful. Dr. Keiser points out that Washington Irving, although his information came at second hand (even during his 1832 expedition into what is now Oklahoma he saw only a few Creeks and Osages), achieved a fairly adequate idea of the western Indian and became his defender against the encroachments of the whites. James Fenimore Cooper knew little of Indians at first hand, but close study of documentary and literary sources enabled him to draw portraits which are much nearer the life than the caricatures of the Indian's literary foes. And the author cites George Bird Grinnell, historian of the Cheyennes, to prove that, at least in so far as nobility of soul is concerned, Cooper's Indians might be matched today.

Conspicuous among these literary foes is Robert Montgomery Bird, who exploited the Indian wars of Kentucky; his Indians were thoroughly bad, and richly deserved the fate which they met at the hands of the noble pioneers. On the other hand William Gilmore Simms, the great novelist of the old South, wrote realistic romances in which the southern Indians are treated with justice tempered with respect and pity. Fiction about the Indian was at a low ebb for a period after the Civil War; then came the work of Joaquin Miller, whose vague irresponsibility Dr. Keiser attempts with partial success to explain, that of Helen Hunt Jackson on the Mission Indians, Bandelier's novel of the cliff-hunters, and last, the novels of Hamlin Garland, which with the narrative poems of John G. Neihardt constitute, in Dr. Keiser's opinion, the most substantial writing involving the plains Indians. This conclusion is open to question.

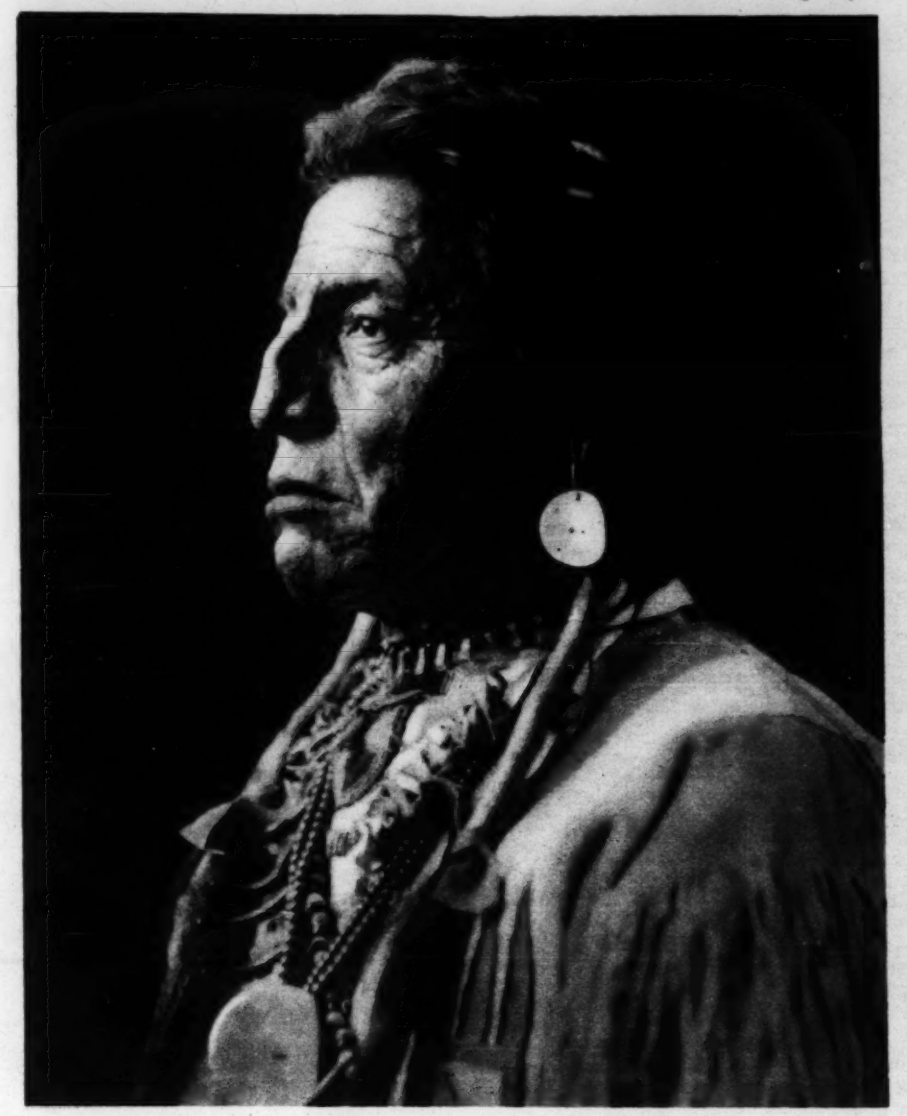
The Indian found his way into poetry in Revolutionary times; the gentle Philip Freneau portrayed him often as a noble although very melancholy child of nature. And there were numerous attempts at Indian epics, usually distinguished more by ambition than by realism or poetic inspiration. Both Whittier and Bryant dabbled in poetry on Indian themes, but their major interests lay elsewhere. Only with Longfellow did the Indian come into his own in poetry. Dr. Keiser concludes, and probably no one will be disposed to quarrel with his conclusion, that the "Song of Hiawatha," in spite of inconsistencies, in spite of the fact that its author knew little of Indians at first hand, is the best long poem in English on the Indian.

The Indian drama first made its appearance in 1766, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century was in full flower. Scores of these plays were written and acted with immense popular success during the first half of the century. Dr. Keiser finds that they owed their popularity to their melodramatic character and to the genius of their actors, notably that of Edwin Forrest. By 1850 the burlesque suggestion in the stage Indian had so grown in the popular consciousness that he was laughed off the boards, not to reappear until the present century with De Mille's "Strongheart" and Mary Austin's "The Arrowmaker."

Especially interesting is the discussion of Thoreau, who had caressed for years the idea of writing a monumental work on the Indians. He left 2800 notebook pages filled with material which he had collected from first-hand and documentary sources. And he possessed the patience, the sympathy and the genius to have produced a work of major importance.

Probably the most important chapters are those on Irving, Cooper, Bird, Simms and Longfellow. Here Dr. Keiser makes a thorough examination of the

(Continued on Page 12)



Germany Explained

Germany: My Country, by Friedrich Sieburg. Translated from the German by Winifred Ray. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.

DOZENS OF BOOKS have come from hasty presses since that night, over a year ago, when the torches of Brown Shirt cordons illuminated the Wilhelmstrasse and proclaimed the chancellorship of Hitler. Dozens of interpretations surround the development which, culminating in a few breathless weeks, transformed Germany from republic to dictatorship, from individualistic to totalitarian state. Yet few have succeeded in adequately assessing the qualities of character and thought which provide the background for present German change.

Herr Sieburg comes, perhaps, as close as anyone to achieving such an assessment. His book falls in the class of post-Swastika literature despite the fact that the actual writing preceded the National Socialist revolution. For Herr Sieburg calls himself a "sort of evangelist of the Third Empire." He examines Germany with deep sympathy. He sees far more than the triumph of a party, declaring that if Hitler were swept away, "a policy would have changed but the nationalistic character which the German people has acquired would remain, and would probably develop and propagate itself through the world."

Characteristic of his analysis is Herr Sieburg's explanation of the German concept of militarism. He sees in the German capacity "to adopt military forms of life for the sake of sentiment" an evidence of the "innocence of the German soul which no foreigner has ever understood." It is, to him, like work which is pursued with no thought of gain.

"Military service," he continues, "affords the most perfect medium for the expression of our moral aspirations. Germany is not being insincere when she demands the restoration of armed strength and at the same time insists on her peaceful intentions. The one does not preclude the other. The German believes that a military mode of life fosters the development of his noblest potentialities. . . . If a people can only feel itself a nation by setting honor above gain, sacrifice above happiness, energy above rest and discipline above enjoyment, that is its destiny. If German militarism is once conceived of as the will to live, which is not directed towards the death of others but towards the shaping and perfecting of our own nation, the word will lose the sinister significance which it has acquired. . . ."

Certainly many will decline to agree that this Teutonic "revelation" may be regarded as the forerunner of complete readjustment of the western social and governmental scheme. But it is important to have German thinking clearly explained as a key to the unusual situation obtaining today from the Algaus to the Baltic.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Pleased to Meetcha

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA is our favorite motto, if not the name of our favorite piece of music...We love the English for their essential modesty ...And for their humor...Methuen's Bulletin remarks under the heading "Pleased to Meetcha" that "every Britisher who has been in America can sympathize with Mr. Anthony Armstrong's quandary when greeted *in the formal American manner* (we supply the italics). In his essay on the subject in 'Methuen's Library of Humor' Mr. Armstrong makes various suggestions for a reply, the best of which is perhaps the facetious if somewhat smug 'Pleased to have you know me'—that is unless you have been successful in firing off *your* (italics by Methuen) 'Pleased to meet you' at precisely the same instant!"

Now we know Americans who will be infuriated by that paragraph...Silly of them . . . Messrs. Armstrong and Methuen, in their insular way, are being funny...They know quite well that "Pleased to meetcha" is not the universal American acknowledgment of an introduction...As likely as not they have read Miss Dorothy Parker's description, in a story included in "After Such Pleasures" (Viking), of the introduction of two young men of fashion to a nurse employed in the house of a friend: "Miss Wilmarth said she was pleased to meet each of them. Each of them asked her how she did"...Which makes it clear that one of these remarks is as sensible as the other.

No doubt Messrs. Armstrong and Methuen know, too, that there are as many dialects in the United States as there are, say, in England—it simply is not a fact that all Englishmen speak with an Oxford accent...The other day we attended a rehearsal of Mr. Roy Harris's new symphony...Mr. Harris is a native of Oklahoma...A rangy friend of his entered the hall..."Hyah, Boy," he called to Mr. Harris...A colleague greeted us with "Hullo"...No doubt if Mr. Armstrong had been there and had seen a man he knew, he would have said, "Hwahyuh, Old Chap"...It may be said that all these greetings are equally effective in conveying the speaker's meaning, and equally far from the precise enunciation which British Broadcasting Company officials would enforce.

Mr. Beverley Nichols has been playfully protesting against the invasion of England by American slang..."I live," he writes to a member of the Authors' Club, New York, "in the most English of all counties—Huntingdonshire. The door of our church is riddled with bullets of Cromwell's men. My own cottage began to tumble in the sixteenth century and shows no signs of stopping. The ancestors of the lady who delivers my milk every morning would have regarded Elizabeth as a parvenu. And yet the village boys say, 'Oh, Yeah?' outside of my orchard...It's very disturbing to one who loves the English language. For the village boys are not the only offenders. Even ladies with glistening coronets on their heads—the real ladies, I mean, who use cold cream every night—have got this appalling slang habit. They haven't even got it right. They use American slang from the wrong end and with the wrong intonation. It's as incongruous as Will Rogers in a kilt."

To which, according to Miss Hortense Saunders of Cosmopolitan Magazine, Mr. Ogden Nash replies with an "Oh, Yeah?" and a reminder that Mr. P. G. Wodehouse keeps up the British end of the slang-conquest...But instead of blaming Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Nash praises him: "What he has done is to introduce an international language, comprehended by both English and Americans—something we have always needed"...Which is just a plain American way of saying what Mr. Nichols meant but was too shy to express.

The Autocrats of the Bank Directors' Table

The First Billion: The Stillmans and the National City Bank, by John K. Winkler. New York: Vanguard. $2.50.

NO READING is more gloomy and depressing than a Life of any typical American Colossus of finance. The fact is doubtless due to the inability of the average mind to comprehend precisely what gentry of that sort regarded as fun. Or perhaps it proceeds from the prudence of the biographers in refraining from depicting their heroes in moments of complete relaxation. The narrators of the life-stories of monarchs in the political realm are troubled with no such scruples. From Catherine of Russia down to Leopold of Belgium, the diversions and dissipations of those upon whose heads uneasily sat crowns are described with endless detail if not with gusto.

But American autocrats of the bank parlor are treated with more restraint. Whether it be "Morgan the Magnificent," canny Andy Carnegie, the unique John D. or the Stillmans, the heroes of Mr. Winkler's latest book, the reader is expected to accept a picture of one devoted singly and at all times to business. The writer describes James Stillman, toward his end, his body racked with pain and his mind tortured with doubts, crying, "'Twasn't the money we were after, 'twas the power. We were all playing for power. It was a great game."

* * *

Nevertheless these were men, of like passions, tastes and pleasures with other men. If inhuman in their offices, they must have had their moments of human sentiment and ordinary kindliness. In this study of the lives of James Stillman and his son, James A., one finds scarcely a trait of normal affection or even friendliness. The former is quoted as saying toward the end of his life that he had always loved his children more than his bank, but the whole narrative, from cover to cover, is devoted to demonstrating that he loved his bank more than anything else in all the world.

Shrewd observers believe—and others less shrewd but devoted to human welfare hope—that the era which produced the Stillmans, Wiggin, Mitchell, Carnegie, the Rockefellers, the elder Morgan, has passed into oblivion. Possibly the point is debatable. For the moment, perhaps, the activities of those who find their opportunity in the control of money—the money of others deposited in banks or held by insurance companies—are likely to be rigorously controlled by restrictive legislation. The monopolistic tactics upon which the Rockefeller fortune is based, the special privileges which built up Carnegie, Frick and the great railroad fortunes are at present in disfavor. But how long will the public zeal to protect itself from exploitation endure? How long will the bitter memories of Wall Street's Dance of Death in the third decade of the twentieth century lead men to cast a wary eye on the jugglers with capital? Probably only until the outsiders—the "lambs," the "suckers," as they are variously denominated—see a chance to get in again and make some easy money.

The Stillmans whom this book celebrates were three—Charles, pioneer in Mexico, land speculator in Texas, cotton speculator in the Civil War; James his son, inheritor of a million which he increased nearly 200 times, developer of the National City Bank, associate at times and rival at others of Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and George F. Baker; his son James A., male figure in one of America's most noisome divorce cases, and obviously the last of the Stillman dynasty in high finance.

James Stillman, according to this biographer, must have been a good deal of a *poseur*. Believing himself "psychic," he reduced business callers to a point verging upon collapse by sitting like "a grave, composed Buddha" at his desk, silent, scrutinizing through half-closed eyes the visitor. Men left him "usually enraged, sometimes physically ill, and often thoroughly hating Stillman." At home his pose was no less autocratic. His wife had borne him five children but was treated as though she had no share at all in his life. The biographer describes two daily scenes at the Stillman residence at Cornwall-on-Hudson:

> James Stillman would courteously escort his wife to her place at the dinner table and silently nibble his way (he never ate heartily) through half-a-dozen courses. If the meal pleased he would send word to the cook through the serving man. If any dish did not please he would wait until a substitute had been provided. In later life, when megalomania had obtained complete possession, he used to insist upon printed menus even when dining alone. He would rate each item by percentage and leave the chef in a cold sweat until the latter learned that the sole or soufflé, say, ranked a rating of 75 per cent or better. . . . James Stillman commuted from Cornwall on his fine new yacht the Wanderer. His departure was a ceremony. The family and the household staff were lined up at 8 each morning in the main hall, first Mrs. Stillman, then the children by age and the servants by station. Unsmiling, Stillman marched by this formation with the merest nod, climbed into his carriage and, with no further comment, was driven to the boat landing. Unfortunately there was no onlooker to burst into laughter.

* * *

Entertaining as personal details of this sort may be, they can give no enduring value to a book, and some readers will feel a sense of repulsion when they read Mr. Winkler's frank admission that he derived much of his information from servants in the Stillman household. What would have been worth while, and even more interesting than mere gossip, would have been some intelligent and authoritative accounts of the financial battles this Titan must have waged to win and hold his place at the top. The chapter entitled "Conflict" gives an appetizing taste of this sort of fare, but as a whole the book is lamentably lacking in it. Readable it is in every page, and not without importance as a picture of what we hope is a vanishing American plutocracy. But it falls regrettably short of what a real study of the methods in the stock market of such men as Stillman, Harriman, Frick, Morgan and their fellows might have been.

WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Novel About Education

Just Plain Larnin', by James M. Shields. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.

IN "JUST PLAIN LARNIN'" Mr. Shields has conveyed through the medium of a novel his conviction of the need for progressive education. From his viewpoint, the novel records a tragedy in which the new methods in education go down to defeat under the pressure of ultra-conservatism and short-sighted economy.

Mr. Shields has been in educational work for 13 years, part of that time as a teacher of English in the high school of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and more recently as supervising principal of its elementary schools. In that time he has learned the ins and outs of his profession—the nature of teachers, some of them filled with crusading zeal for freeing childhood from standardization, others rigid, indifferent, or fearful; the nature of parents, so prone to think the old-fashioned education which was good enough for them is good enough for their children; the nature of school boards and town officials who want to save money; the nature of the vested interests that are intent on preserving the status quo.

* * *

In this novel Mr. Shields has first presented the conservative element in comparatively peaceful operation, with schools firmly standardized, and well advertised by a superintendent who thoroughly understands requisition blanks, patent window-cleaners and publicity stunts—but not children. Into this peaceful atmosphere, hardly marred by a vague discontent on the part of a few teachers who care more about children than about school systems, comes a violently disturbing element in the person of Dr. Kalb of Columbia University. The superintendent and the chairman of the school board innocently introduce Dr. Kalb as a very special publicity medium under the resounding title of Director of Research and Experimental Education. He is expected quite promptly to do something to put Nugget City on the map.

Dr. Kalb begins quietly enough by introducing some new methods, first in a school in the factory quarter of the city, later in the select Highland Park section. The methods are of the progressive type.

* * *

The children are happy about the change, and a few of the teachers are. No one else likes it. Complications come in, not all of them inevitable. Dr. Kalb chooses as principal for his progressive school a young man who is too rash in his innovations. Gossip unfavorably links the name of Dr. Kalb and the most efficient teacher of the new method. A young man dismissed from the Nugget City teaching force as a political radical is allowed by the new principal to teach economics in a night school for illiterate adults. There is a police raid, and the young radical teacher is fatally wounded. The business depression brings a demand for the cutting down of school expenses. Dr. Kalb and all his works are cast out, and the Nugget City schools return to "just plain larnin'."

With some lack of selectivity, natural to the writer of a first novel, Mr. Shields has succeeded in transforming an educational theory into an interesting piece of fiction, partly because he is so thoroughly in earnest, partly because he knows intimately the kind of people he is writing about, and partly because he has a humorous, human, nonrhetorical way of making his characters expound his theory.

W. K. B.

The Indian in Literature

(Continued from Page 11)

sources; and his critical evaluations, both literary and anthropological, while certainly not final, are suggestive and stimulating. Most of the other chapters resemble catalogues with long analyses of plot; and here it is sometimes difficult to see the town for the houses.

The larger sociological implications of his problem Dr. Keiser neglects entirely. It is curious, for instance, how practically all of this great mass of literature falls into one of two controversial groups, that which defends the noble red man against the marauding whites, or that which cheers on the conquesting pioneers against his savage foe. There is, unremarked by Dr. Keiser, a considerable body of very recent writing which falls into neither of these two fallacies, but which attempts to view the Indian as he saw himself, to achieve an objective realism. Conspicuous among these works are those of Stanley Vestal, biographer of Sitting Bull; Frank B. Linderman, friend of the Crows; Oliver Lafarge, romanticizer of the Navajos, and Stewart Edward White, whose historical romances employ more detail concerning Cooper's very Indians than Cooper ever dreamed it possible to learn. And there are the English works of Indians: Long Lance the Blackfoot, Standing Bear the Sioux, and the young Osage, John Joseph Mathews, whose prose poem, "Wah'Kon-Tah," probably goes deeper into the Indian consciousness than anything yet published.

And there is the interrelation between literature and the conception of the Indian in the consciousness of the American people as a whole. With this in view, it would seem advisable in a study of this kind, to consider the great body of sub-literature exemplified by the works of Ned Buntine, Eward L. Wheeler, the creator of Deadwood Dick, and Prentiss Ingraham of the famous "Bang! Bang! Another pesky redskin bit the dust!" formula. There is no doubt that this lurid fiction colored and disfigured the popular conception of the Indian, and in consequence had its silent influence on literature proper.

But within its acknowledged limitations Dr. Keiser's book is thorough and dependable; with the possible exception of Bissell's work, "The American Indian in Eighteenth-Century English Literature," which touches American literature only incidentally, it is the first of its kind to reach print. The six-page bibliography also should be useful.

KENNETH KAUFMAN

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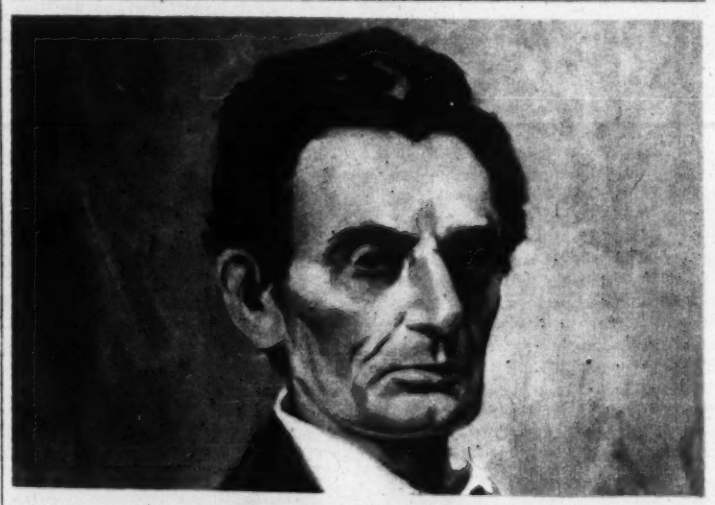

An unusual portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Lincoln Stories, by HONORÉ MORROW, for which this portrait of Lincoln was specially painted by Harvé Stein, has just been issued. It contains "Dearer than All," "Benefits Forgot," and "The Lost Speech," stories which offer an unforgettable new picture of President Lincoln by the author of the great Lincoln novels, "With Malice Toward None," etc. Color portrait frontispiece, $1.75, and published by Morrow.

Over the Editor's Desk

A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THESE columns on Jan. 24 raised the question whether fiction should have a place in the Magazine Section. The response has been overwhelmingly against such a departure. Less than one-third of all the letters received on this subject have favored fiction, and the rest have vigorously opposed it.

In view of this fact, it has been decided that, for the present at least, no effort will be made to procure fiction for this Section. No further correspondence on this subject will be printed.

Sports . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

At the end of his article on English and American sport, entitled "Just For the Fun of It" (Jan. 17), Mr. Eddie Eagan expresses the wish that we Americans could enjoy our games as much as our English cousins. Eddie should look a bit deeper into our enjoyment.

Ignoring the whole analysis of enjoyment and how it arises, I should here like to offer a friendly challenge to one inference that stands out in Eddie's article: that we Americans play only for the development of champions. Eddie himself is a champion and perhaps that is why it is easy for him to see the side of the "big" professional and college games which obviously point to such development—and not so easy for him to remember the "sandlot" where games are enjoyed *as* games and not as phenomenal exhibitions.

Did Eddie ever witness a "twilight" neighborhood baseball game? Brother and sister, father and sometimes mother, join in this mode of enjoying the long summer evenings. And they enjoy every bit as much wholehearted fun as our English friends do.

The college and professional "high pressure" sport is but another outgrowth of the "high-pressure" living so characteristic of Americans. But Eddie should remember that college and professional sport, in spite of its wide publicity, is only a small part of our national game-playing.

ROBERT A. SMITH.
Chicago, Ill.

Recovery . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section

The new magazine is strong, inspiring, beautiful, and *sui generis*. The articles on Recovery, Jan. 3, and Re-vision, of Jan. 10, illumine present-day political questions with the light of pure Christianity.

It is therefore perhaps worth while to correct what seems to be a misapplication of the parable of the Roman coin (Luke 20: 20), in Lord Lothian's "Recovery." He says that the Jewish populace turned against Jesus *because* ". . . he told them not only to render unto God the things that are God's, but also to render unto the Roman Cæsar the tribute that was due."

These words were not, however, spoken to the people, but to the spies sent by Pharisees and Herodians "to take hold of his words," to betray him. Jesus answered them so wisely that they "could not take hold of his words before the people." (Luke 20: 26).

At his trial he was actually charged with having forbidden the people to pay tribute (Luke 23: 1, 2). In spite of this, their final answer was "we have no king but Cæsar."

Speaking to Peter alone (Matt. 17:23ff.), Jesus makes indeed the confession of the tribute, but is most careful to show that "the children" are rightfully free from paying custom to the kings of the earth. To render, or give back (the word is restore), to Cæsar the things that are his does not necessarily imply giving to Cæsar what belonged to the Jews.

M. L. BAUM.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Is there such a thing as overproduction? While one man, woman or child on the face of the globe suffers from lack of clothing, food or shelter, can it be true to say there is overproduction? These huge "surpluses" of wheat, coffee, sugar, and other products—can anyone claim that they are in very deed surpluses—or that they would not be readily consumed had the people the available money?

I am moved to write on this subject by the remarks of the Marquis of Lothian on overproduction in the first issue of your Weekly Magazine Section.

For my part, I believe there is underconsumption, not overproduction.

The world now presents a sorry spectacle. With the aid of the machine, man has conquered the problem of production. There no longer exists any physical obstacle to unlimited production; nor is there any physical obstacle to the transport and distribution of such production, when and where desired.

But instead of a world rejoicing in this abundant supply we are faced with the ridiculous and tragic spectacle of, on the one hand, these so-called "surpluses" of food and goods, piled up and destroyed in all sorts of ways; and on the other, millions of human beings on or just above the starvation line, and still more millions with lives stunted and thwarted by needless privation.

Here are the goods. There are the potential consumers. No physical obstacle divides them. Why do the people not stretch out their hands and take the goods they so sorely need?

When the history of our period is dispassionately written by our descendants, the astounding phenomenon of wholesale destruction of food and goods in the face of starving and destitute multitudes will be analyzed as an incredible example of mesmerism. It is a mental taboo that is exercised over the minds of the people that they should not rise up and enter "into the land which the Lord hath given them." And the taboo is embodied in the ancient system of finance which seals men's eyes and hypnotizes them to such a degree that they submit to artificial poverty in the midst of unlimited abundance. . . .

FRANCES PREWETT.
London, Eng.

Trade . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Allow us to compliment you on some of the very excellent articles which pertain to international trade, and which appeared in your issue of Jan. 24.

It is highly comforting to know that a magazine enjoying such popularity as yours is endeavoring to spread truth regarding phases so confused in the past and yet so vital to the welfare of people everywhere.

GEORGE F. BAUER, Chairman.
World Trade League of the United States.
New York City

Channel for Good . . .

It was with a surge of gratitude that the new Magazine Section of the Monitor was opened when it arrived yesterday. Standing for the greatest and best, as our newspaper does, this new section carries on the high standard, exemplifying wisdom, friendship and impartiality; holding up a mirror to world affairs that we may gain a proper perspective. . . .

(MRS.) ARLINE C. GRIMSLEY
Los Angeles, Calif.

. . . I should also like . . . to express my appreciation for the new Magazine Section, which will be the channel for much good throughout the world in a better understanding of Universal Brotherhood. It is a great step forward, and The Christian Science Monitor is to be much and highly complimented.

ARTHUR E. JOHNSON
New York, N. Y.

. . . my congratulations on the new Magazine Section . . . , the first issue of which came yesterday. It is definitely this type of material which is badly needed to counterbalance the amount of sentimental and propagandist matter which is being published in such great quantities.

JOSEPH WILSON HADEN
Library of International Relations,
Chicago, Ill.

. . . those of us who have in our hearts the love for peace and understanding between nations, will love to think of the future pages of these editions sailing across "the Ocean of Peace" carrying our own self-knowledge to our Far Eastern friends with the hopes of establishing permanent and intelligent understandings.

ALAN CHESTER
Clsmont, Va.

. . . .The Weekly Magazine Section is a splendid addition to the Monitor and will certainly make for better understanding between nations and peoples. If we truly love our neighbor and fellow man we want to know the truth about him and his problems. The Monitor, as no other newspaper, is enabling all mankind to have an "understanding heart." It is the greatest peacemaker in a journalistic way that there is today. . . .

VINCENT H. EWING
Rochester, N. Y.

Contributors . .

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT has had a varied career as diplomat, administrator and journalist. He was appointed United States Minister to Hungary in 1930, under President Hoover, and left the post of Vice-Governor of the Philippines to go to Budapest. With the change of administration following on the election of 1932, he resigned. Politically speaking, Mr. Roosevelt is more closely related to the Republican branch of the distinguished family of which he is a member than to the Democratic branch, to which the present President belongs.

CHARLES E. GRATKE is the European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor.

MRS. ABBIE ELLIS OWEN is a new contributor to the Monitor's columns.

LEO PASVOLSKY, research economist at the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., has a happy way of explaining complex economic questions in simple language. He has just published a book entitled, "Current Monetary Issues."

PEGGY SCOTT of London pleased Monitor readers with the article about England's two little princesses, in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3. Today she writes about the youngest male member of the Royal Family.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW, who writes and lectures extensively on his favorite theme, describes Latin America as his "vocation and avocation."

F. LACEY is a British journalist who has been in India for several years, formerly at Calcutta, now at Delhi.

Forthcoming Articles

EDUARD BENES, Czechoslovakia's energetic Foreign Minister, who plays a prominent rôle at Geneva as well as in Prague, discusses a theme close to his heart: "Can Europe Unite?"

H. S. QUIGLEY, professor of political science in the University of Minnesota, and author of a recent book on Japanese government and politics, shows to what extent Japan may be considered a Fascist state.

A penetrating character sketch of Ferdinand Pecora, the "scourge of Wall Street" by RICHARD L. STROUT. Mr. Pecora has carried on the Senate banking investigation during recent months.

GILCHRIST STOCKTON, former United States Minister to Austria, gives an answer to the question, "Can Austria Maintain Its Independence?"

C. K. WEBSTER, Stevenson Professor of International History in the London School of Economics, shows to what extent secret diplomacy can be abandoned for the open variety.

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Giant Waves Leaping High Against Morro Castle. Fotograms

. . Cuba

(Continued from Page 9)

army and to terrorist activity generally ascribed to the soldiery.

A mistake has been made in the past in underestimating the depth and strength of the social revolution that has taken place in Cuba. This much is certain: no matter what the purposes of the Government may have been, they have aroused for all time the aspirations and ambitions of the exploited classes, and though they may be submerged again in the immediate future, in their desperate dreams they will never forget the vision of a happier day Grau's Government has given them.

Though the opposition was united in being against the Grau Government, tis was the only thing on which they were united. All Cubans have apparently come together to support Carlos Mendieta, but it is probable that stern necessity has been the cause of this flocking to his standard. As a matter of fact, Cuba has broken up into its component elements and this is one of the most interesting and baneful realities in the present situation in the island. And the present united support of Señor Carlos Mendieta must not blind one to the underlying situation.

The lack of homogeneity of thought, interests and policies affects all phases of Cuban life. It impedes the formation of strong political parties; it makes the formation of coalition governments virtually impossible; effective coöperation is difficult to achieve and Cuban life takes on the appearance of a badly planted pineapple garden, each plant drawing its own nourishment from its own bit of soil and its spiny leaves barriers to friendly approaches. Thus individualism and personalism, an old tradition of unsportsmanship in politics, selfishness and personal rather than party or national interests are given full sway.

An attempt must be made to understand this situation if the Cubans are to receive the patient consideration and the aid they need as they work themselves out of this position. Since no two opinions in Cuba agree on any single point, it is difficult to rely on Cuban analyses of the origin of the present anarchic state of the island. Two considerations, however, may throw light on the question.

In the first place, Cubans have lived a repressed life throughout their whole history. Until 1898, they were subjects of Spain and after that the Platt Amendment was just as limiting and binding as the colonial structure of Spain. Under both régimes order could be maintained only by force or the show of force. Both systems were based on the exploitation of the masses in behalf of a few privileged groups and classes.

In the last hundred years this exploitation was exercised in a world which was preaching liberty, equality and fraternity, a fact which irked the Cubans and made them chafe more and more under the yoke which controlled them. A social volcano was formed, passions were aroused, ambitions awakened only to be repressed still more in the last phases of the Machado régime. When the explosion took place, the volcano shattered itself into pieces. The pieces are the thinking men and women of Cuba who were scattered by the concussion all over the nation and who as yet have not found others of their own type of thinking with whom they can associate.

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Old Fresco Revealed

An Austrian painter, Hans Fischer, an expert in restoring ancient pictures, has uncovered a mural painting behind the altar of the Schubert Church in Vienna, where the famous composer, Franz Schubert, used to play the organ. What led him to the discovery was an old sketch representing the interior of the church as it looked in Schubert's days, the accuracy of which had been doubted by others.

This valuable work of art, executed in genuine fresco fashion, is said to be one of the rare frescoes by the Imperial Court Painter George Werle, a pupil of Daniel Gran, and is signed and dated 1719. Now it has been renovated by Hans Fischer.

The fresco depicts Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of Jesus, and is surrounded, after the fashion of the Baroque style, by rich architecture and crowned by clouds and angels.

. . Williamsburg

(Continued from Page 5)

original buildings stood, how they looked, both inside and outside, what kind of materials were used in their construction and interior finish, where the gardens were and what they contained, and numberless other details that had to be accurately determined before the actual work of restoration could begin.

An old map of Williamsburg, drawn by a French engineer in 1782, was found, which showed the arrangement of the buildings and streets at the close of the Revolution. Old court records, insurance policies, and private papers have yielded useful information. A child's notebook found in an attic contained drawings of the front and rear elevations of the main building of William and Mary College as it appeared about the middle of the nineteenth century.

In the Bodleian Library in Oxford University, Oxford, England, an old copper plate made from a sketch of the Capitol, the Palace, and the three original buildings of the College of William and Mary was found, in the Rawlinson collection.

* * *

One of the largest problems which had to be solved was that of materials. The bricks used in the Colonial buildings at Williamsburg were not imported but were made locally and of local clay. Since it was not possible to duplicate them elsewhere, it was necessary to make them, using the same methods and materials employed by the Colonial brickmakers. Tests were made, and it was soon found that bricks could be made which exactly correspond to those used in the old buildings, even including the glazed-head brick which appears in all local Colonial brickwork.

When necessary, old woodwork, and even old floors which have been salvaged from Colonial buildings, are used in the restoration of interiors. The mortar used is made of oyster-shell lime, in duplication of old methods. The shingles used on the restored houses have been made especially for the work, and are fireproof though they resemble the old wooden shingles in color, size and appearance.

A blacksmith is employed by the Restoration corporation to make by hand the pieces of hardware that are needed to replace missing door knobs, hinges, locks, latches, etc., in the restored buildings.

The work of restoration proceeds slowly because of the high ideals maintained by the Restoration organization with regard to accuracy, and because of the desire to avoid impairing the economic and home life of the city. As restored, Colonial Williamsburg will still be a living community.

The beauty of the restored city will be derived not alone from its buildings but in large part from the Colonial gardens. Buildings that are neither Colonial nor "Early Republic" are being either torn down or moved outside the restoration area, and in their places gardens are being laid out, as nearly like the old ones as it is possible by careful study to make them.

And of course streets and sidewalks will come in for their share of "restoration." Many concrete walks have already been taken up and replaced by brick, and eventually all sidewalks will be made of the different types of material used in Colonial days.

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Duke of Gloucester Street, that historic thoroughfare along which Washington rode at the head of his victorious troops after the battle of Yorktown, will be resurfaced and changed back to a single road, as it was originally, with all service wires placed underground, and automobile traffic probably will be diverted through the modern parts of the city.

The entire project is well advanced but is by no means complete.

But when the gardens of Williamsburg bloom again in their stately formality, and time and the elements have softened the edges of the brick, the reconstructed city—the only one of its kind in the world—will be still more of a museum for the student and a show place for the tourist. It will be a shrine where all true Americans will pay homage to the ideals and the sturdy characters of those early Virginians, who left not only the priceless legacy of self-government, but an heritage of beautiful and enduring things.

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The high standard shown in the first issue of the Weekly Magazine Section . . . will immediately give the paper a very high rank. Undoubtedly many articles of wide interest and value are to follow.

STANLEY L. COLE

Chicago, Ill.

I read with pleasure the new Magazine Section . . . I want to let you know that I liked it and read most of it. I want to thank you for the good work you are doing. . . .

J. B. BISSELL

Lansing, Mich.

. . Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 2)

gave a reception for the American colony to which 1200 guests came. They had to be given refreshments. This single reception cost upward of $1000. In like manner the Fourth of July receptions are expensive. At one of the lesser posts in Europe, for example, where the American colony was small, the Minister had to have tea on the Fourth of July for 114 people. It was necessary to employ additional servants for the occasion, as well as to procure the necessary food. The total cost of this entertainment was about $80—which had to be paid out of the Minister's own pocket.

A few weeks later the glee club of one of the great American universities gave a concert in this capital. It was appropriate that they should be received at tea by the Minister. It so happened that they had had no lunch and the day was very hot. The 60 young men consumed about 20 gallons of lemonade, and the same amount of iced tea and of iced coffee, and ate more than 440 sandwiches. The cost of this entertainment was in the neighborhood of $70—which had to come out of the Minister's own pocket.

An officer's utility is largely destroyed if, for the sake of economy, he isolates himself from his fellow citizens and fails to maintain his social relations with foreigners. The dignity of his office alone requires that this be done appropriately, even if simply.

This lesson was learned long ago by the governments of Europe. It was understood 150 years ago by that simplest and most democratic of Americans, Benjamin Franklin, who, although he made a profession of being the plain and homely representative of a simple people, nevertheless spent freely when it was necessary to do so and never missed an occasion to strengthen his relations at court and with all influential foreigners who could help his country.

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Ewing Galloway

Portico of the United States Subtreasury From Wall Street, New York.

. . Pasvolsky

(Continued from Page 7)

operations of the Treasury. This amount, together with the £25,000,000 already possessed by the Treasury for a similar purpose, constituted the original resources of the fund. The administrators of the Equalization Account were given the right to hold, buy, and sell pounds sterling, foreign currencies, and gold. A year later, their resources were increased by an additional sum of £200,000,000.

The operation of the fund, technically carried out by the Bank of England for the account of the Treasury, consists of shifting the character of its assets from pounds sterling to foreign currencies, and *vice versa*, through the process of purchase and sale. Whenever the policy is to prevent the sterling exchange from rising too rapidly, the Equalization Account sells pounds and buys foreign currencies. Conversely, whenever the policy is to prevent the rate from falling too rapidly, the Account sells foreign currencies and buys pounds.

* * *

The mechanism of the British Exchange Equalization Account has not always operated smoothly, because on several occasions its resources proved to be inadequate. In October and November, 1932, there was a large exodus of capital from England, which exhausted the foreign exchange holdings of the Account and brought the pound exchange rate from about $3.50 to $3.11. Soon after that, however, a flight of capital developed from France and the United States into Great Britain. The sterling rate rose quickly to over $3.40. The foreign currency assets of the Account were again built up, but its resources in pounds sterling became almost exhausted. It was largely as a result of this experience that the size of the fund was almost doubled.

On a small scale a similar device has been operative in the United States since the introduction of the gold-purchase plan last October. In its foreign operations, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been primarily concerned with keeping the foreign exchange rate of the dollar moving in unison with the price of gold set at home. Except for a few days in the middle of November, when the depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchanges was actually greater than that registered by the RFC price for gold, the task has been to keep the dollar exchange from rising.

All indications point to the likelihood that up to the middle of November there was a continuous flight of capital from the United States, which was depressing the dollar exchange rate. Then a movement began in the opposite direction. A flow of funds back to the United States set in, and the dollar exchange rate began to creep upward. The problem confronting the RFC was to neutralize this tendency toward appreciation. Ostensibly, it bought gold. What was really important, however, was that it sold dollars—to the limit of its available resources.

* * *

The RFC has not been successful in holding the dollar exchange rate in line with the price which it set for gold. The principal reason for this no doubt lies in the inadequacy of its resources. The formation of a $2,000,000,000 fund vastly enlarges the scope of operations and provides what, at least for the moment, are considered to be adequate resources.

The immediate purpose of the American stabilization fund will be to prevent the dollar exchange rate from rising above the 60-cent level. From this point of view, its administrators will be confronted with the same kind of problem as that which faced the Bank of France in 1926-28.

No one knows with any degree of precision the amount of American capital which fled from the country in recent months. But it certainly runs into large figures, the best estimates being of the order of 500 to 750 millions of dollars. A rapid and steady repatriation of these funds will exert a powerful upward pressure on the dollar exchange rate. Moreover, the trade and investment process may easily attract large amounts of foreign capital from abroad. All this may mean an intense demand for dollars, and it will be the task of the stabilization fund to supply the necessary dollar currency.

This, according to present indications, will be done in the following manner: The fund will be constituted out of the profit accruing to the Treasury from the revaluation of the gold stocks. Against the gold which will thus be at its disposal, the Treasury will issue gold certificates, which it will hand over to the Federal Reserve Banks in exchange for their circulating currency notes. These notes, in turn, will be paid out for the foreign currencies.

So long as this operation continues, the exchange rate of the dollar in terms of *gold currencies* will always be stable at any level that the Treasury selects. The matter, however, it not so simple when it comes to *non-gold currencies*.

There is no way in which our Treasury by its own action alone can keep the dollar stable in terms of the pound sterling. That can only be done by cooperation between our Government and that of Great Britain. An alternative to such coöperation will, in all probability, be a currency war, which can end in nothing but disaster for everyone concerned. And the destructiveness of such a war would be greatly increased if, in the process, France is also forced off the gold standard.

Two years of foreign exchange instability, resulting from the widespread abandonment of the gold standard, have already resulted in profound dislocations on a world-wide scale. The correction of these dislocations will be a long and difficult process, for the success of which an international monetary agreement will be indispensable sooner or later. The establishment of the American exchange stabilization fund can be either a prelude to such an agreement or an instrument of further dislocation.

. . Prince

(Continued from Page 6)

Prince George prefers the piano. When he knows people well, he will play for them to dance. He can remember music he has heard, and plays selections from current revues and musical comedies. No doubt because he has such a good sense of rhythm, he is the best dancer in the Royal Family.

Both the brothers play golf, although the Prince of Wales is the more enthusiastic player. Prince George plays tennis and was president of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, Wimbledon, in 1931. Both Princes are fond of riding. Prince George used to spend part of his leave from the navy in learning to ride at the Household Cavalry Riding School at Regent's Park.

He is said to be the most literary of the Royal Family and he describes himself as a "fairly consistent reader of books."

Since Prince George retired from the navy he has been in the civil service. It is a sign of the times that a member of the Royal Family is in a peace service. Always before, the sons of the King have been soldiers or sailors.

Prince George started as a clerk in the Foreign Office, working daily from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. He was in the western department, which is concerned with western European countries and the League of Nations. His object was to gain a knowledge of the administration and work of a Department of State. That achieved, he was transferred to the Home Office, and for the past two and a half years he has been attached to the factory inspection department.

During that time, he has been inspecting factories all over the country. He is accompanied by the divisional inspector, and Prince George, as often as not, drives the inspector to the factories in his own car. When he is fulfilling public engagements in different parts of the country, he generally manages to inspect some factories at the same time. The workers do not, as a rule, know who the quiet young man is, but they notice that he takes a keen interest in their welfare.

He is taking every means to gain a practical understanding of the working conditions of his countrymen. One morning he will be at Covent Garden in the early hours, acquiring a knowledge of the problems of distribution; another day he is in Somers Town making a tour of reformed dwelling houses. Most recently he has been learning "Afrikaans" so that he can talk to the Dutch farmers of South Africa in their own tongue.

Yet he remains unspoiled. When he travels by Imperial Airways, the pilot says he is "one of the crew" immediately he steps into the machine; if he is in a hurry he takes a taxicab, and it is left to the cab driver's hoarse whisper to inform the policeman who tells him to get back: "But I've got the Prince inside!"

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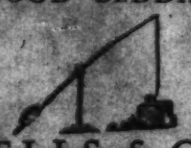

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